MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

THE CRANBERRY CULTURE.

We promised last week to publish such facts as we could obtain, and also republish some that we had before given our readers.

The following article which we copy from the New York Tribune, will be read with interest by those who are making enquiries respecting the culture of this fruit. Our readers in Maine must make allowances for differences of climate. The writer of the following seems to think that the fall is much the best time to transplant the cranberry, and gives his reason for his belief. Others, however, think that the spring time if it be done early will prove a good time for it. Mr. Eastwood, in his valuable little work on the cranberry culture, says, "May and the early part of June, for spring planting, are believed on Cape Cod to be the most favorable months." He adds, "if in the spring you intend to plant, you have the winter before you for preparation. You may probably with your own labor and a little assistance, be able to make as much as you think it best to plant. You have more time on your hands and therefore you can afford to do your work thoroughly.

To get ready for fall planting you have to hurry everything, and consequently your work is likely to be slighted. In making your patch in the winter you can study the characteristics of the location, and learn to what depth and extent it is likely to be flowed, and whether it is flowed from *natural springs*, or water carried into it from other sources."

It would be well, also, for those in Maine who intend to try the experiment, to study nature also, a little, in the cranberry bog itself, and learn what she requires for an abundant crop in such situations. A very little observation will demonstrate to him that he will not always gather cranberries where the vines grow abundantly; that although cranberry *vines* are necessary to the production of fruit, that is by no means all that is necessary. He will find that in some localities the fruit is generally abundant, and in others there is seldom any. By ascertaining wherein these two latitudes differ he will know better how to manage this crop.

"Now that the cranberry crop is harvested, those who have land adapted to the growth of this remunerative fruit, are preparing it for the reception of the young vine. And as there may be readers of the Tribune who contemplate making a trial in the cultivation of this excellent vine, but yet lack some items of information which may retard the speedy consummation of such an undertaking, I will state for their guidance that process of cultivation which has been pursued with marked success on Cape Cod.

1. In the management of the cranberry, respect must be had to a particular part of the year in which the vines ought to be removed from their beds, and planted in the yards. Some, whose experience is not extensive, are of opinion that the vine ought to be set out in the Spring. This has been tried by novices in the art of cranberry cultivation, but generally these plants have failed because they have been unable to withstand the severity of the sun's heat, and the consequent dryness of the soil. Practical experience has therefore decided that the Spring of the year is an unfavorable time for laying out and planting a yard. The fall is the most suitable part of the year for transplanting, and the time on Cape Cod that is considered the best for this work is from the middle of October to the latter part of November. A gentleman who owns a four acre yard informs me that this has been his method for the last twenty-five years, and that he has never had a vine fail or die, and what his experience in this respect is, it is supported by that of others who do not cultivate on so large a scale as himself. The reason why the Fall is the most seasonable time for this work is, that the young plant is submerged during the winter; the roots descend into the new soil, and before the following Spring is past, it is prepared to sustain itself by the moisture the leaves derive from the atmosphere, and the outspreading roots from the earth. Let those farmers who have contemplated turning their attention practically to the growth of cranberries do it at once, for this is the most favorable opportunity. If you neglect it now you will have to wait for the return of another fall before anything can be done to advantage. I will repeat the caution given by old producers: 'By no means plant in the Spring, if you do, your work will have to be done over again, or you may conclude that your soil is not adapted for the growth of cranberries, when the error does not lie there but in the time of setting out.'

2. The most eligible parts of land for the cranberry claims our notice. It is probable that many farmers have desired to own a small patch of vines, but not knowing where and how they grow, have decided that it would be useless to attempt anything in this direction, when at the same time, nature has provided for them all they need, with the exception of making and planting a yard.

Are there no swamps or miniature valleys on your farm? Swamps which in the summer are dried up by the heat and the absence of rain; little valleys which in the winter are covered with water. These are the very places you require; the best possible positions for the planting of vines you can have. Why, then, are not the hitherto useless, spongy places, turned to profitable account? There is scarcely a farm to be found, of any importance and extent, but what has situated on some part of it places of the above description, which the actuate farmer farmer will not overlook.

I assume that the reader has all the natural facilities for the cultivation of cranberries, he ought reasonably to wish, that he has decided upon making a trial. He may properly ask, 'but how am I to go to work?' I will in the plainest language at my command, endeavor to answer that question.

First, clear off the thick wood, and straggling bushes, if there be any; decide upon an elevation in your swamp which is high and dry from May to October, so that if there should be excessive rains your vines may not be under water too much. Take off the sod and throw it into the low and hollow places which are to be raised, and prepare for 'filling in' and bringing the swamp as near to a level as you can. In 'filling in' it is of the first importance to carefully select that kind of soil which is best adapted to promote the growth of the vine. If this work is done in a careless or negligent manner, the plants will suffer, and perhaps die.

The cranberry growers in Dennis generally make use of coarse sand, but the preference is given to fine beach sand; and all who can, fill in with the latter, because experience has taught the most practical and successful producers that it is best. They find that the young vines thrive better, and can withstand the drouth with much less danger of their being killed, than those which are set out in a clayey soil. The clay is apt to cake, and it is not an unfrequent thing to see young roots shriveled up and destroyed by the action of the summer's heat upon such soil. The sand is light and porous, and is therefore adapted to take in the moisture of the atmosphere. I have seen some few vines which have been set out in beds of peat, but still the preference is given to beach sand for the purpose of 'filling in' for another reason—it more effectually destroys the long wiry grass which is indigenous to swamps, a consideration which by no means must be lost sight of by the farmer. If this enemy to the cranberry is not provided against, by covering it over or pulling it up, it will greatly retard the process of 'matting.'

Where the vine is planted upon fine beach sand which is free from grass, the runners will spread more rapidly, and new hills will spring up from them where they take root. Having nothing to contend against, a yard set off in this way will be 'matted' in about one-fourth the time that it takes others, where the precautions are neglected; and thus the farmer will not only have satisfaction, but his pecuniary interests promoted by going the right way to work; for it is in this case as in all others, where expense and troubles are involved, 'that the work well done once, needs no mending,' and it saves both anxiety and money in the future."

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

This seems to be the great agricultural subject with many of our cotempories. If all the statements can be relied upon, it will prove meat, *milk* and *molasses* to every body who lives in the region where Indian corn can be ripened.

By this we mean to say that, in the first place, it will make the best kind of green fodder for milch cows in the latter part of summer, and early in the fall. In the next place, it will afford a liberal supply of the very best syrup or molasses, if gathered when the seed is forming, ground up, pressed, and the juice evaporated. In the next place, it will afford excellent fodder if fed to beef cattle either in a green or dry state, that is, if cut when succulent and dried like other fodder. The seeds are also said to be nourishing for cattle or fowls. At present the seed is somewhat scarce. The Commissioner of Patents is doing much to scatter abroad throughout the Union all the seed of *this* plant that he can obtain. The supply however is not sufficient to give but a small portion to every body; but with this limited supply, the experiment of its culture and properties as a fodder and molasses crop, will be pretty extensively tried throughout the Union. If it succeeds as well as many anticipate, it will prove the greatest acquisition to the farmers of the United States that has been made for many a long year. A crop that can be raised as easily as Indian corn, that will afford as much green fodder and of much better quality, or will afford as much molasses as the Louisiana sugar cane, and of as good or better quality, is indeed a crop well worth the attention and careful culture of every farmer, and will no doubt receive it.

We have had no experience in its culture or mode of using it, not being able to obtain any seeds last year. We can therefore only communicate to our readers what others say of it, and we begin with what is issued from the Patent Office on this subject.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
December 10, 1856.

This new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our economical products. Its seeds were sent, some six years ago, from the north of China, by M. de Montigny, to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at Verrieres, in France, in the autumn of 1854, Mr. D. J. Browne, then on a mission from this Office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to infer, that, from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing, and its resemblance in appearance and habit to Indian corn, it would flourish in any region wherever that plant would thrive. From this source, he obtained some 200 pounds of the seed, which was distributed in small packages, by this Office, among the members of Congress, with the view of experimenting with it in all parts of the Union, and thereby ascertaining its adaption to our soil and climate. In numerous instances, the results proved highly satisfactory, as it attained the height of 8 or 10 feet, as far north as St. Paul's, in Minnesota, and matured its seeds at various points in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other places further south. The following year, while in France, on a similar mission as above, Mr. Browne obtained several bushels of the seed of this plant, grown from that reputed to have been brought from South Africa, by Mr. Leonard Wray, of London, and which has since proved to be identical with that obtained by this Office in 1854.

There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as to the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vilmorin, a scientific cultivator, of Paris, provisionally gave it the name of *Holcus saccharatus*, which had previously been applied to the common broom-corn, if not to other species, or at least varieties, of some allied plant. He also conjectured that it might be the *Sorghum vulgare*, (Andropogon sorghum of others,) and thought that it might comprehend a variety of it, as well as *Andropogon cafra*, *bicolor*, etc., of Kunth. Mr. Wray, who has devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of this plant, with the view of extracting sugar from its juice, at Cape Natal and other places, states that, in the southeast part of Caffraria, there are at least fifteen varieties of it, some of them growing to a height of 12 or 15 feet, with stems as thick as those of the sugar-cane, (*Saccharum officinarum.*) M. Vilmorin, also, says that, in a collection of seeds sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, in 1840, by M. d'Abadie, there were thirty kinds of sorghum, among the growth of which he particularly recognised several plants having stems of a saccharine flavor. Others are of the opinion, that the common broom-corn(*Holcus saccharatus,*) the chocolate or Guinea-corn (*Sorghum vulgare,*) and the Chinese sugar-cane, (*Sorghum saccharatum,*) all of which, containing more or less saccharine matter, belong to the same species, but are variations caused by differences of soil and climate, or by a disposition to sport, after the manner of Indian corn and other plants under cultivation. The Chinese sugar-cane, however, differs from the others, in containing a far larger proportion of juice, and consequently is more valuable for fodder and other economical uses.

In 1766, a plant analogous to the one in question, was experimented upon at Florence, in Italy, by Pietro Arduino, for the extraction of sugar; yet it must have been of a different variety, as he describes its seeds as of a clear brown color, while those of the Chinese sugar-cane are of a shining jet-black, and in appearance identical with those of the Sorghum vulgare, of the old collections.

DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF GROWTH.

The Chinese sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordinary land, in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom-corn, grows to a height of from eight to sixteen feet, while in Europe it does not attain much more than half this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom, or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in form. When cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical panicle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades, and finally into dark purple at maturity.

In France and the central and northern sections of the United States it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullness of the lower part of the stalks in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands drought far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and have been removed, where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill.

CULTIVATION.

Since its introduction into this country the Chinese sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one-half of its usual height. If the seeds are planted in May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn; and the other a month or two later, at the time or before the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool for it to ripen in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further south. If it were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass in the spring, and remove them to field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds are found to be sufficient for an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be sown in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the plants from ten to twelve inches asunder; but if the soil be rich they may be planted in hills, five feet apart in one direction and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots which may spring up may be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground, by the excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicle, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles would appear, and the second as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured, like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45° or 50° F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks, or stowed in a mass in a succulent state, for fodder, in sheds or barns where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

Precaution. Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom corn, as it hybridizes or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES MASON, *Commissioner.*

OFFICERS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We have received from the Secretaries of a few of the Agricultural Societies in Maine, reports of the doings at the annual meetings, with lists of officers elected, &c., for which we desire to return them our thanks for the obligation. We should be pleased to receive returns from each and every Society in the State of the result of their annual choice of officers, and will thank the Secretaries of those Societies whose officers for 1857 have not already been announced in the Farmer, to furnish us with correct lists for publication. The following reports are all we have received:—

ANDROSCOGGIN. The annual meeting of this Society was held in Jones' Hall, Lewiston, on the 14th inst., and was called to order by the President, Hon. Robert Martin, of Danville.

The report of the Trustees being called for, was read and accepted by the Society.

A committee to nominate a board of officers for the ensuing year consisting of one from each town, were chosen, viz:—D. Holland, Lewiston; H. C. Briggs, Auburn; Thos. Cousins, Poland; Thos. S. Whitman, Turner; Nathaniel Nason, Danville; Israel Mitchell, Durham; Leonard Mower, Greene; John H. Doten, Minot; Lee Strickland, Livermore; Nathl. Dennett, Sabattisville, (for Wales;) Jesse Davis, Webster and Lisbon; and I. B. Additon, Leeds; who subsequently reported the following, who were unanimously elected:—

For President.—Hon. Robert Martin, West Danville.

Vice Presidents.—Samuel Moody, Lisbon; Jona. C. Merrill, Durham.

Recording Secretary.—Wm. R. Wright, Lewiston.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.—Wm. P. Frye, Lewiston.

Trustees.—Rufus Prince, Turner; Sewall Moody, Webster; Amos Nevins, Lewiston; H. C. Briggs, Auburn; D. L. Weymouth, Greene.

Agent.—I. G. Field, Lewiston.

Librarian.—Calvin Record, Danville.

The former Trustees peremptorily declined serving longer.

Hon. Robert Martin, of Danville, was chosen unanimously a member of the Board of Agriculture, for the ensuing year.

The By-Laws were so amended that $10 is required for life membership, instead of $5, as heretofore.

It was voted that the committee chosen to purchase and grade lot, and erect buildings on the same, be still considered a committee to transact the affairs pertaining to the grounds, as heretofore.

The meeting was very well attended, and a very good interest manifested.

PISCATAQUIS. At the annual meeting of this Society, held the 31st ult., the following officers were elected:—

President.—A. M. Robinson.

Vice Presidents.—Thos. Pullen, Stephen Lowell, Jacob Leeman.

Treasurer and Collector.—Benjamin F. Wilbur.

Trustees.—Calvin Chamberlain, Benj. R. Lake, Chas. Loring.

Calvin Chamberlain, member of Board of Agriculture.

WEST PENOBSCOT. The annual meeting of this Society was holden at East Corinth, on the 7th inst., and the following board of officers were chosen:—

President.—Nathaniel Burrill, Newport.

Vice Presidents.—Henry K. Dexter, Corinth; Francis W. Hill, Exeter; Valencourt S. Palmer, Kenduskeag.

Corresponding and Recording Sec'g.—T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag.

Treasurer.—J. O. Tilton, Kenduskeag.

Collectors.—Nathaniel Burrill, Newport; T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag; M. H. French, Corinth; B. W. Towle, Exeter; David Jones, Corinna; A. S. French, Dexter; Stephen D. Jennings, Garland; James S. Sanborn, Charleston; Russell Severance, Bradford; Stephen Haskell, Levant; Nathan Cloudman, Stetson.

Agent.—Oliver K. Nason, Kenduskeag.

Librarian.—David Barker, Exeter.

Trustees.—Timothy R Shaw, Exeter; John Thissell, Corinth; James O. Tilton, Kenduskeag.

Standing Committee on Manufactures.—Augustus S. French, Dexter; Francis W. Hill, Exeter; Franklin Smith, Corinth.

Standing Committee on Crops.—Asa Shaw, Exeter; William S. Place, Charleston; Thomas S. Beath, Kenduskeag

Standing Committee on Horses.—Elhanan Garland, Kenduskeag; Nathaniel Barker, Exeter; Henry K. Dexter, Corinth.

Standing Committee on Stock.—Addison M. Bragg, Charleston; Jonathan Vickery, Exeter; Alfred W. Leavitt, Kenduskeag.

NO. KENNEBEC. The annual meeting of this Society was held at Waterville. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the past year were nearly $1000. A considerable reduction of indebtedness was shown, and it is thought that two or three years, with the moderate degree of prosperity reasonably to be expected, will free the Society from debt.

With regard to the irregularity of attendance of committees at the annual exhibitions, which has frequently been a cause of serious annoyance, various plans were suggested, and, says the Mail, "it was finally voted, almost unanimously to furnish a gratuitous dinner on the ground, to all members of committees who were promptly in their places and did service according to appointment. No other way could be devised to insure promptness; and it remains to be seen whether this will prove effectual."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—I. W. Britton.

Vice Presidents.—Jeremiah Arnold, W. W. Merrill.

Trustees.—G. E. Shores, Clark Drummond, Nathan Perry, and Obed Emery.

Secretary, Treasurer and Collector.—Joseph Percival.

Librarian.—W. Dyer.

YORK. At the annual meeting of the York Society, held in Saco, the Treasurer was authorized to hire such sum of money as may be necessary to liquidate the balance of debt due from the Society on account of fitting up the "Town pasture," and to pledge the bank stock of the Society as security for said loan.

The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers, who were elected:—

President.—Seth Scamman, Saco.

Vice Presidents.—Thomas Dyer, 3d, Saco; Isaac Deering, Waterboro'; John Alden, Jr., Buxton; John M. Goodwin, Dayton.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—John Hanscom, Saco.

Librarian.—A. A. Hanscom, Saco.

Treasurer and Agent.—William Noyes, Saco.

Trustees.—Thomas M. Hayes, Saco; John Milliken, Buxton; James M. Deering, Saco; Elijah Hayes, Berwick; Barna E. Cutter, Biddeford.

Stephen L. Goodale, Saco, was chosen member of the Board of Agriculture.

For the Maine Farmer.

CUTTING FODDER FOR STOCK.

For many years we have used a straw-cutter for preparing food for our horses, but a less time for neat stock. I think we have realized the greatest benefit from giving cut hay or straw and ground provender to our farm or work horses. When the team comes in weary and hungry after a hard day's work, instead of standing up half the night cutting hay and grinding whole corn, (I believe all who are acquainted with feeding and driving horses admit that it is unhealthy to give meal in any considerable quantity with long hay,) it can eat its mess of cut fodder and meal, well mixed and moistened with water, in a couple of hours, and have the remainder of the night for rest and sleep. In the morning a similar mess is put before the horses, and soon disposed of; and, as they take but little drink when fed in this way, they are in trim, good condition, well rested, and all ready early in the morning for another day's work. Unlike the horse who has stood at his crib more than half of the night and morning, hard at work, cutting his hay and grinding his corn, requiring buckets full of water to wet the dry mess with which his stomach is crammed. In this condition the team is harnessed, and if put immediately to hard labor, (as the cut fed team is prepared for,) will soon be injured, and ere long ruined.

Our trough (made of pine boards) for mixing feed for three horses, is 6 feet long, 24 wide, and 2 feet high. Put the hay in and sprinkle about half a bucket of water for each horse, and stir well with a light, fine tined fork, before putting on the meal as well as after, that the whole may be evenly mixed.

Care must be taken that the trough and cribs are kept clean, particularly in warm weather, as a little left in them will sour and injure the health of the animal.

A little fine salt, used daily, preserves health, especially in warm weather. Four quarts of cut carrots are frequently fed to each horse at noon, with very little hay and meal.

We feed meal made from corn, corn and cobs, (ground fine,) barley, oats and peas, vetches, wheat bran and shorts, and buck-wheat. All do well, and are fed as we happen to have on hand or can procure the easiest. There is a strong prejudice, with many, against barley for horses. Before cut feed came into use with us, barley was mostly given as provender to our horses. Boiling water was put to it 12 or 24 hours before feeding. Barley meal with cut hay is wholesome, and has been the cheapest grain for provender, until within a year or two—the *beer drinkers* having raised the price.

Another advantage in cut feed is, when hay is scarce, the coarsest straw of grain, cut and fed with meal, with or without a mixture of hay, will keep a team at one half or less the cost of hay and grain. The man (a careful and observing one, too,) who drives my team this winter, and has driven it much of the time for fifteen years past, is decided in the opinion, that in the use of cut feed over long, there is a saving of more than 33 per cent. in expense of keeping,—and a corresponding increase in health, strength, and power of endurance at hard labor.

This may be considered an extravagant statement to those unacquainted with feeding in this way, but I think any candid mind will come to the conclusion that this is not far from the truth, on a brief review of the question. Thus the animal has several hours more each day for rest and sleep. Food prepared in this way is in best condition for the stomach to act upon as to rapid digestion, and the nutriment, when extracted, is ready to be taken by the blood to every part of the body, imparting strength for immediate action.

Quite different from this is the condition of the horse for hard service that has taken double the quantity—as he usually will—of dry hay, then grain or meal, lying in a compact lump in the stomach, with three or four pails of water to complete the distention of the stomach to its utmost capacity, which is nearly twice as large as that of the horse on cut feed.

Cut food is a preventive or cure for heaves.—Some ten years since, a friend of mine had a fine young horse that was attacked with the heaves so badly as to be almost useless for work. The owner put him on cut feed, which very soon restored his wind. From that time to the present, he has been in constant service, and few are the roadsters that can beat him on the road.

But visible or tangible facts are stronger proof than all the conclusions or arguments that can be drawn from such a head and pen as mine. I will mention one, and have done with this part of the subject. In 1855, I gave away to a friend whom I knew would treat kindly and had but little to do, one of our team horses, 24 years old, that had been fifteen years in our service, and much of the time at very hard labor. He was a kind-tempered, but very high-spirited animal, and what he found to do he did with all his might. (I mention this fact that it may not be said he lived to a good old age through laziness.) This horse was sound in wind, and smooth in every joint and limb, and spirited and active as a colt when he left us. I recently heard from him, carrying a good load over the hills to Bangor and back, "by day light," a distance of 25 miles out and in.

For hay, we use one of Ruggles & Nourse's machines, with spiral knives, set in cylinder form, and cutting upon another of green hide. For corn fodder and straw, for cattle, one (I do not know the name of the inventor,) with cast iron cylinders with open slaughts to let the cut fodder go free, which is preferable to the first mentioned, for this work.

Cut fodder is fed dry to our cattle, (as we seldom feed any meal), with wurtzels or ruta bagas, and is usually eaten up clean, with the exception of the coarsest of the corn butts. Some of the dry seasons just past, when our hay crop was short, and we did not like to reduce our stock, we had recourse to mixing straw with hay, even late in the spring, with a little meal in addition to roots. They never left the barn in better condition, and with very much saving of expense.

We have never given cut fodder to our flock of sheep, as we have hand cutters only, and it would take time more than we can spare, from the help we employ.

My friend, W. D. Dana, of Perry, Washington Co., informs me that Edmund Lincoln, of Dennysville, favorably known to the public for his extensive farm, well arranged buildings, and good management, has his large flock fed wholly with cut feed, to good profit. The flock is kept in basement of a large building, the hay above, where it is cut and fed down into cribs; and the whole arrangement is so constructed as not to chaff the wool, or in any way disturb them.

Vassalboro', 1st mo., 14*th.* M. TABER.

For the Maine Farmer.

KEEPING COWS CHEAPLY.

MR. EDITOR:—There is one method of economizing in the expense of keeping cows, and sometimes other stock, through the winter, which it may be well enough to notice. In most of our country towns, as you well know, there are central places of trade, little villages, where there are stores and taverns, and where, almost every week day during the winter season, a great number and variety of ox teams and horse teams have occasion to stop for the purpose of trade or rest, or for some other reason. The most of these teams will be furnished with a bundle of hay, or a bag of oats or potatoes, or some other article of food either for the owner's cattle or his family, or for the market. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and so it is of prudence and patience, and watchfulness, and perseverance, and energy, and many other virtues which go to adorn society; and this is as true of a cow as it is of a man.

Well, a man living in the vicinity of such a place, and having a few cows, has only to keep them a little short at home, and give them full range in the streets, and it will be a matter of admiration, especially to the owner, to see how quickly and with what perfection they will learn to levy contributions. The teamster's back is no sooner turned upon his team, than they commence operations with all the voraciousness of sharks, and a vigilance superior to that of a custom house officer. They will throw buffalo robes into the street, open the lids of sleigh boxes, and eat up all the hay, and oats, and codfish, and tear holes in every meal bag they can find. The owner of the carriage, when he sees what is going on, rushes out of the store with a yell, but the cows have learned the art of retreat as well as assault, and will bear indignities and persecutions with all the fortitude of a Mohawk martyr. One starts off with a basket hanging one horn, and a bag of indian meal on the other. The owner pursues in a rage, but by her superior fleetness and artful management, she sets men and dogs, and horsewhips, and ox goads, and all other missiles of war at defiance. The man tumbles down, and when he picks himself up and looks back, he discovers a fresh onset with new recruits overhauling his baggage. Is not that laughable?

Sometimes a teamster, with a load of lumber and a bundle of hay on the top of it, will run the gauntlet of such a place by driving straight through it without stopping or looking to the right or left, and when fairly past will look back and see his bundle of hay in the middle of the street and half a dozen cows devouring it. Is not *that* laughable.

If a load of hay passes, they will take up their line of march and follow it sometimes for a mile. The vicinity of a grist mill is a location decidedly favorable for operatives of this kind. I knew a case where an old veteran cow of this kind, made burglarious entry into one part of a dwelling house, while the family were in the other, and ate about fifty pounds of codfish, one cheese, and, as the women said, about half a barrel of flour, and left about the room circumstantial evidence of a deficiency of neatness in the sublime art of house keeping. And was not *that* laughable?

In a very slippery time, large heavy cows should be kept at home for fear of accidents. Some men, I understand, take the precaution to drive such ones to a blacksmith's shop, in the first of cold weather, every year, and have them shod. When hay is worth fifteen dollars per ton, if a man can make his neat stock, and some which are not so very neat, procure three-fourths of their living through the winter by such methods as I have stated, I tell you, Mr. Editor, that is making quite a saving.

I have known a man to express a disapprobation of this method of keeping cows. He argued in this way: "When a man from the village makes me a call, I invariably stable his horse and feed him well, and furnish the man himself with the best which my house affords, and it seems unfair that, while the trader is shaving me in his store, his cows should be plundering me in the streets." Again, in some rare instances, you will find a man who has conscientious scruples about such a method of soliciting donations. All such misgivings, I suppose, are to be placed to the account of what some of our exalted statesmen call a diseased or sickening sentimentality. Such men must be considered as the fossil remains of a former generation, old fogies, entirely behind the spirit of the age in which we live; they might be reminded that the man who neglects to avail himself of such opportunities as Providence may throw in his way, for providing for his own household, is worse than an infidel. HAMPDEN.

January 4, 1857.

NOTE. Truly, our friend has hit upon an economical way of wintering his stock, and deserves the thanks of the "Retrenchment Society," for thus making public his receipt. Seriously, the evil thus humorously shown up, is one of no small consequence, but might be done away with by an enforcement of the statute against cattle running at large. [ED.

AUTUMN AND WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

The following timely notice on this subject, communicated to the New York Chronicle, by General R. Harmon, of Wheatland, may be read with profit:—

Much depends, in successfully managing sheep, upon keeping them divided into lots of the same age or condition. Lambs and small yearlings should be by themselves for several weeks before they are brought to the barn to winter. They should be kept on the best of feed, and feeding-boxes should be placed in the field, and every day filled with mill-feed or oats, in the proportion of one peck to fifty lambs, and they should be furnished with salt twice a week. They should be made so tame that they will come and eat out of a dish, or out of your hand. Lambs are more easily made tame than older sheep. The tamer they are, the easier they are kept.

At this season of the year the grass has lost some of its nutriment, and lambs will not keep in good condition without some extra attention; and if they come to the barn thin in flesh, and we then begin to feed them on grain, it will be very apt to bring on scours; and if that disease once takes hold of a flock of lambs, it will prove fatal to many of them.

For Winter management there is a difference in opinion as to how much space they should occupy. I have found my lambs do best when they cover one-third of the yard or shed. Lambs should be fed under cover, and never suffered to be out in any storm; moist snow or rain is very injurious to them. Lambs that are housed through the Winter will give one-quarter more wool with the same amount of feed. A trough and rack combined for feeding I have found most convenient so that hay, grain and roots may be fed out in the same place. Lambs of the merino stock should be so wintered that the average weight of fleece should be five pounds, and the farmer whose lambs come short of that should improve his stock or feed. If lambs are left to suffer for the first year of their growth, it is hard to overcome the loss in after years. When they are kept housed they should be furnished with fresh litter every day; in so doing they will be kept clean and healthy, and make more and better manure than when left to run in an open yard.

The rack that I have found most convenient is made as follows: Take three set of legs, for a rack twelve or fourteen feet long; scantling, three inches square, twenty-two long, halved together, so that the upper ends will be twenty-four inches apart. Put into them two boards, one twelve inches wide, and one thirteen inches, which makes a trough. One inch from the top edge of the board, bore inch holes eight inches apart; put the rack-sticks in the holes, which shall be two feet long. They may be made of pine, cedar, or any timber which is most convenient. Put on the top of the sticks a board three inches wide, with braces at each end, and you have a rack or trough that sheep will feed from, and not waste their food, nor fill their wool with seeds and hay. They will put their heads between the sticks on each side of the rack, and eat without crowding each other or getting into the trough. These racks will more than pay their cost in a single Winter. Of all the various contrivances for sheep-feeding that I have ever seen, these are the most convenient and easily made. They are light, and readily moved from one place to another, and a yard can be quickly supplied with a rack of this kind. For feeding bucks or horned sheep the sticks will not be used. A board at each end, raised about twenty inches, and another in the centre, with a narrow board laid on, will keep the sheep from getting in the trough.

The farmer who lets his sheep run in the open yard, and scatters their food on the ground, or in the mud, to be trodden under foot before it is half eaten, and shears from two to three and a half pounds of wool from each sheep, may say that sheep-keeping is poor business, and will not pay; but if sheep are well provided for, there is no stock that will pay better for the amount of food consumed and the attention given.

A GOOD COW. Mr. Frederick Paine, of Winslow, gives the following statement of the produce of his cow in 8½ months, ending Dec. 31. Butter 295 lbs. Used one quart of milk a day in the family, and 5 quarts a day to the calf till 10 weeks old. In 15 days from Oct. 16, made 23¼ lbs, butter; average per month for 7 months, 40 lbs. Killed shoat 7 months old, kept on skimmed milk over 5 months, and weighed 267. Mr. Paine very reasonably adds twenty dollars as the value of a calf to raise for the cow. Can anybody show a better sample of a family cow than this. She is eight years old, and is of a premium family. [Waterville Mail.

TO SEASON SAUSAGE MEAT. To 100 pounds of meat put 50 oz. of salt, 12 oz. of sage, 4 oz. of black pepper, ½ oz. of cayenne pepper. If you have not cayenne pepper pulverized at hand, steep a half dozen pods in the water that you put into the meat to prepare for mixing and stuffing; the red pepper not only gives the meat a good flavor but prevents the rising on the stomach. In my family we have made our sausages according to the above receipt more than 30 years.

[Rural New Yorker.

WHAT COAL HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND. There can be no doubt, for it is an unquestionable fact, that the coal beds *of* England are the real natural source of its physical wealth. Without coal, it never would have been a manufacturing country; without it no cotton factories would ever have been erected, and no steamships would ever have floated on its waters. It is simply because it has the largest coal fields in Europe, that it is the greatest manufacturing nation in that quarter of the world. But it was very difficult to introduce the use of coal among the old English people.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS is, of all the diversions of mankind, the one to be selected and approved as the one most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1857.

OUR COURTS,—SALARY OF JUDGES, &c.

As our laws are undergoing revision, we wish that a radical change could be made in the routine of our courts. Our State Constitution says that "every person, for an injury done him in his person, reputation, property or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay."

Now, do our courts come up to all this? We have no doubt that justice is administered "freely and without sale, completely and without denial;" but is it done promptly and without delay?

Let those of you who have had cases in court, hanging term after term for a year, perhaps years, answer. The law's delay has got to be almost as proverbial as the law's uncertainty. And why is this? Because of the crowded condition of our courts. And why are they crowded? Do not our Judges work? Yes, they are overworked,—and why overworked? There are two reasons for it. One reason is the folly of our people in rushing into law for almost every case of real or fancied injury. The other reason is, because our courts are so constituted, or constructed, that a thousand trivial cases are brought before our courts, and the whole machinery of them brought to act upon them, thereby involving great expenditure of time and money, for that which three or four men could settle as easily, as satisfactorily, and much sooner than the whole retinue of judges, juries, lawyers, sheriffs and waiters now brought to act upon them. This takes time, and when time is used up for trivial causes, delay in the settlement of all cases on the docket must ensue, and by consequence our courts be crowded and our judges overworked. Thus the judiciary becomes unable to fulfil the consititutional requirement to administer justice "promptly and without delay."

We now come to the question, how shall this condition of things be remedied? By remodeling our courts. Establish courts of conciliation, whose duty it shall be to hear and settle all the common cases, the decision of which depend upon mere ascertaining of facts, and involve no law questions. A large majority of cases are mere questions of fact, and when the fact or facts are known, any man of common sense can give the verdict truly. Why then should our superior courts be crowded and thronged, and great expense incurred for settlement of such cases?

Establish courts of conciliation, which are based upon the principle of referring cases, and let them be settled in that way. This would relieve the courts of a great deal of hard labor which could be better applied to more intricate cases,—cases in which nice principles of law are involved, and the settlement of which requires legal experience and discrimination.

The next branch of our subject is the increase of the pay of our Judges. It ought to be increased. It may seem strange to some that we should be in favor of not only giving them less to do, but also of increasing their pay. We are constrained to this by the investigation of facts, and those facts indicate that, by so doing, the interests of the whole community would essentially be advanced, and that is what we ought to bring about if possible. By taking out from the Superior Courts all cases, the decision of which depends upon the mere ascertaining of facts, and leaving only those which involve consideration of questions of law we essentially, aid in giving justice to all as the constitution requires, "promptly and without delay." This would give more time to our Judges to investigate the questions of law and therefore enable them to give clearer and better digested decisions, and by consequence render the decisions and reports more valuable to the people.

For doing this we ought to have upon the bench our best read, soundest, calmest, and most discriminating lawyers. To obtain these, they should be paid liberally and amply. They should at least be paid as much as they could earn by practicing as lawyers at the bar. This is not the case now. To our certain knowledge, some of the present Judges do not receive so much pay as they used to earn for the same time in their bar practice. It must be considered that a Judge is debarred by the constitution from much other business. He cannot practice law. He cannot hold any other office in the State, or under the United States Government, and good sense and propriety debar them from mingling in any of the common routine of business and speculations of the day.

This is our view of the whole matter. Remodel your courts, establish courts of conciliation for the settlement of simple cases of fact. Thereby you diminish cost, diminish litigation, and make your superior court what its name implies and what it should be. Put the strongest and best men on the bench, and pay them a handsome stipend for their services, such as will command the best talent in the profession.

THE DIRIGO CLUB. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, the Dirigos intend to present a variety of pieces, which will, we hope, call out a goodly number of our citizens. These performances are not got up without considerable labor and expense, and pieces played as this Club presents them, without being "cut," requires both study and practice. The Dirigo boys spare neither time or expense,—they do not perform until they are all *ready*, consequently, they have secured the good will of the community, and what you read on their programme, you may rely on seeing played. They will be assisted, as usual, by ladies, and each evening's performance will be well sprinkled with vocal and instrumental music. On Monday evening they will produce the drama, Denouncer, or Seven Clerks, in which piece Mr. E. E. Drake, of Portland, has tendered his services, and will appear in the character of the Denouncer. Tuesday evening, they will present the beautiful melo-drama, the Eddystone Elf, and conclude with the Stage-Struck Yankee, which will be for the benefit of their manager, Mr. Morgan. We wish our friend Morgan a crowded house, for who can say he does not deserve it? *He* says he *needs* it. The programme for Wednesday evening will be a good one, no doubt, and hope the Club will have the pleasure of playing to full houses.

SPANISH COINS. By a law which has just passed Congress, the Spanish quarters, ninepences, and fourpences, now so commonly used as change among us, will hereafter be received by Government at the rate of 20, 10 and 5 cents, respectively. These coins are, as a general thing, worth more than the above rate, at the silversmith's. The object of the law is to bring our own more convenient currency into use, and do away with half and quarter cents in making change. They will be sent to the mint, when received by Government, and not again issued until they are re-coined.

BUSINESS IN MAINE.

Ship building is a branch of business in which the citizens of Maine on the coast, and navigable waters have been long engaged. Our State has hitherto led other States, not only in the amount of tonnage built in Maine, but also in the style and thorough durable manner in which they have been constructed. To say that a vessel is Maine built is a recommendation to her.

Although the past year has been one in which this business in common with all others has been in a measure dull and depressed, much has nevertheless been done. The following table gathered from the congressional report, will give a condensed view of the last year's business in our ship yards, in the various collection districts, for the year ending June 30, 1856.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Passamaquoddy,	22	8734
Machias,	25	4453
Ellsworth,	16	2682
Castine,	14	3744
Belfast,	31	11,551
Bangor,	18	5479
Waldoboro',	55	33,334
Wiscasset,	18	4352
Bath,	67	50,182
Portland,	39	21,738
Kennebunk,	11	6659
York,	none.	
Saco,	do.	
Total	316	150,908

Of this number, 155 were ships and barques, 70 brigs, 83 schooners, 4 sloops, 4 steamers.

The tonnage built in the United States for the same year, numbered 1703 vessels, with a total tonnage of 469,393.

The following table shows the amount of tonnage owned in each collection district in Maine on the 30th of June, 1856:

Passamaquoddy,	29,984
Machias,	25,225
Ellsworth,	28,398
Castine,	44,865
Belfast,	76,812
Bangor,	38,048
Waldoboro',	155,873
Wiscasset,	24,690
Bath,	132,320
Portland,	136,154
Kennebunk,	19,430
Saco,	6,978
York,	1,487
Total,	781,174

The above table shows a falling off this year in the amount of tonnage owned in this State of about 23,000 tons,—showing a large sale of vessels, in addition to the number built in Maine during the year.

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Maine Board of Agriculture met in Agricultural Hall, at the State House, on Wednesday, 21st inst., and were called to order by the Secretary. Hon. Robert Martin of Androscoggin was nominated as Chairman. The following are the members of the Board:—

MEMBERS.

HON. H. HAMLIN, of Hampden, } *ex officio.*
ALDEN JACKSON, Sec. of State, }

SOCIETY.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
York,	S. L. Goodale,	Saco.
Oxford,	Darius Forbes,	South Paris.
Cumberland,	E. G. Buxton,	Yarmouth.
Lincoln,	Eben. Cobb,	Union.
Androscoggin,	Robert Martin,	W. Danville.
Sagadahoc,	Chas. J. Gilman,	Brunswick.
Kennebec,	Horace Parlin,	E. Winthrop.
N. Kennebec,	I. W. Britton,	Winslow.*
S. Kennebec,	Nathan Foster,	Gardiner.*
Franklin,	Joseph Keith,	Chesterville.
N. Franklin,	Seward Dill,	Phillips.*
E. Somerset,	Thos. Fuller,	Hartland.
Piscataquis,	C. Chamberlain,	Foxcroft.
Waldo,	T.W.Cunningham,	Belmont.
Penobscot,	E. F. Crane,	Kenduskeag.
N. Penobscot,	Wm. R. Hersey,	Lincoln.*
N. Aroostook,	Joseph D. Pike,	Presque Isle.*
Washington,	Nathan Pettengill,	Pembroke.
Bangor Hort.	Henry Little,	Bangor.*
Maine Pom. and Hort.,	D. A. Fairbanks,	Augusta.*
Penobscot & Aroostook Union,	Morgan Gerry, No. 3, Aroostook.*	

*Not members by statute, but received as honorary.

The Board finding several gentlemen present chosen by Societies not entitled to a member, it was *Ordered*, That all gentlemen having certificates of election from duly incorporated Societies be invited to take seats at this Board, and aid us with their counsel and advice.

ORDERED, That a Committee of three be appointed on each of the following topics:

1. To inquire what amendments, in the present law relating to the Board of Agriculture, are expedient and necessary to secure its highest efficiency. *Committee*—Hamlin, Little, Buxton.

2. To inquire what the Board ought to recommend in relation to the trial of the speed of horses, at our Agricultural Shows.

3. To inquire whether the Board ought to take any action relative to the exhibition of female equestrian skill, at our Agricultural Shows. *Committee*—Crane, Fuller, Parlin.

4. To report on the question as to what is the immediate object to be aimed at, in our legislative and associated action in behalf of agriculture. *Committee*—Forbes, Pettengill, Gerry.

5. To inquire whether it be advisable to recommend any legislative provision, to enable the farmers of the State more easily and at low rates of interest, to obtain capital to invest in their business. *Committee*—Fairbanks, Cobb, Britton.

6. To inquire into the expediency of this Board arranging the time for the usual Shows of the Agricultural Societies, in the State, so that they may not interfere with each other, and recommend the same to the adoption of the several Societies. *Committee*—Britton, Gerry, Goodale.

7. To inquire whether it would be expedient for this Board to recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a special commission, to inquire into the cause or causes which hinder the more rapid settlement of the State lands, and to report on the same to the next Legislature. *Committee*—Little, Dill, Buxton.

8. To consider the bill at the close of the Secretary's report, and commend such action on it as may be deemed necessary and expedient. *Committee*—Jackson, Pettingill, Goodale, Gilman, Forbes.

9. To inquire whether this Board will recommend any action by this Legislature for the encouragement of underdraining and thorough draining of lands in this State. *Committee*—Goodale, Little, Hersey.

10. To inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure more complete and perfect agricultural statistics of this State. *Committee*—Chamberlain, Keith, Buxton.

LADIES' LEVEE. We would remind our readers that the Ladies of the Utilitarian Society will hold a Fair and Levee at Winthrop Hall, this, Thursday, evening. By all means attend, if you wish to have a "splendid time."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY. Agreeably to notice given, the members of the Maine State Agricultural Society met at the State House on the 27th.

The President being absent, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Martin one of the Vice Presidents, and I. Britton, also one of the Vice Presidents invited to take the chair.

Voted, to adjourn until 2 o'clock, P. M.

The inclemency of the weather prevented many members from attending. Many were expected by the noon train; but our paper goes to press before we could obtain any further report of the proceedings. We shall give them in full next week.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A State Temperance Convention is to be holden in this city on the 29th inst., Thursday. The call is issued by the State Central Committee, and a large gathering may be expected. The meeting will doubtless prove interesting and profitable to all who may attend.

THE WEATHER.—THE STORM.

For years, such cold weather as we had during the past week has not been known in this State, Friday, the 23d, the mercury fell to from 27° to 30° below zero, which was thought to be, and was, extremely cold weather, but Saturday capped the climax, both of cold and endurance.—At sunrise on the morning of the 24th the thermometers, in various situations, marked a coldness of from 32° to 42° below. This is the coldest weather the "oldest inhabitant" remembers.

The storm of Monday proved of more extent and caused greater trouble to the roads than we anticipated. A fall of snow on Thursday, which was badly blown in upon the railroad lines, proved a cause of great delay to the cars. At the present time, Monday afternoon, there are still two or three mails somewhere between this city and Boston. Our cars, the Kennebec & Portland, were the first to reach Portland after the great storm of Monday, and trains have since been run with much regularity under the circumstances.

The storm proved very disastrous to vessels on the coast. The Boston papers publish long accounts of losses and delays, by land and sea, which show this to have been the worst storm of the season, if not for years. Among other wrecks we notice that of the barque Tedesco, of Portland, Capt. Peterson, which went ashore near Swampscot, with the loss of all on board. Also the barque New Empire, of Portland, near Cohasset. All hands were saved except one.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. During the week just past, the following nominations were made by Governor Hamlin:—

Geo. M. Weston, Bangor—Commissioner at Washington on Claims of Maine; Mark H. Dunnel, Norway—Superintendent of Common Schools: Timothy Ludden, Turner—Reporter of Decisions; Robert Goodenow, Farmington, W. S. Cochran, Waldoboro'—Bank Commissioners; T. W. Hix, Rockland—Warden of State Prison; Gilman Turner, Augusta—Superintendent of Public Buildings; Winslow Staples, Oldtown—Agent Penobscot Indians; C. O. Record, Bangor—Arsenal Keeper; W. E. Kimball, Portland—Arsenal Keeper; Daniel Winslow, Westbrook—Inspector Pork and Beef; Charles Buffum, Orono, James Stubbs, Bucksport, Geo. S. Pitcher, Northport—Fish Wardens.

NEW MUSIC. Our thanks are due the publisher, Oliver Ditson, Boston, for a roll of choice music, issued by him, comprising the following pieces:—"Vive la Bagatelle;" "I never can love again"—ballad; "My Gerald"—being No. 1 of songs and ballads of Ireland; "Brooklyn Schottisch;" "La Chanson des Lagunes—or Song of the Canals;" "What phrase sad and soft"—quartette—forming one of the numbers of "The Wreath," a new collection of trios, quartettes, &c. Any of the above, or any music published, sent free, on receipt of price.

FIRE. During the extreme cold of Saturday morning last, the house on Water street occupied by Thomas Rines, was discovered to be on fire. By great exertions on the part of those assembled the fire was confined to the house in which it originated. There was an insurance of $300 on the house. The engines were unable to work, owing to the cold, and the flames were kept under by the free application of snow.

GLOOMY REPORTS FROM NICARAGUA. *New York, Jan.* 24. Passengers from Nicaragua in the James Adger, which arrived to day, give a gloomy account of Walker's situation. The seizure of the transit route and steamboats by Spencer is confirmed. He states openly that he acted in behalf of Vanderbilt. No injury was offered to the passengers in the captured boats, but they were escorted to Greytown, where the steamer was boarded by an officer from a British man-of-war, who ordered the baggage of the men to be put off instantly. Spencer kept the American flag flying from his steamer, although he made his captures in the name of Costa Rica. President Mora of the Costa Rican government, has issued a proclamation granting a pardon to Walker's men, and a free passage back to the States.—Many of Walker's men, both officers and privates were deserting. They all tell hard stories of their sufferings from hunger and sickness. Walker was still at Rivas, with 600 men, and another account says 1500.

Spencer states that the Costa Ricans have 1600 troops posted along the route. They are also in strong force at Seragui, and have guns posted on both shores. The report that Gen. Henningsen had fought his way out of Granada and joined Walker, is confirmed, as is also the rumor that Gen. Chilton with a large body of men had pronounced for Walker at Leon. Walker, it is said retook Rivas without loosing a man. Capt. Saunders with his rifles had advanced to Leon to occupy that post. The foregoing dispatch is made up from the statements of several returned Nicaraguans who give very conflicting stories.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 21. The St. Louis Republican publishes an advance copy of Gov. Geary's message to the Kansas Leg islature. With regard to popular sovereignty, Gov. G. says, in substance, that when the interests of the people require a State government, and the proper steps are taken to establish it, then will be the time, once for all, to decide the grave political questions which underlie all well regulated Commonwealths. He advises the Leg islature to let slavery alone, and leave it where the Constitution places it; forego all legislation in reference to it, until the State Constitution is formed; recommends that the errors and omissions on the statute book be corrected; denounces the test oath act, and recommends its repeal; disapproves of the present mode of collecting jurors, and recommends their adoption by lot; insists on voting by ballot, and suggests a law requiring a residence of ten days in a district, to prevent illegal voting.

LATER FROM KANSAS. New York, Jan. 20. (Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.) *Lecompton, K. T., via St. Louis, 20th.* The Territorial Legislature is in session, but has done nothing important. Gov. Geary's message recommends the repeal of several bogus laws, but is supposed to favor the pro-slavery party. He fully sustains the bogus Legislature, and recommends them to take steps for the formation of a State Constitution. He sustains the Nebraska bill.

There is a full attendance of both Houses, and they are as pro-slavery as ever.

The Convention is still in session, but most of the business is done in secret.

Preparations are making to carry the Constitutional elections.

It is determined not to quarrel with Geary, if he can be got to continue in a position not fatal to the slave party.

None but true pro-slavery men are allowed to sit as Delegates in the Convention. Gov. Geary has no influence over the Convention, and he has little or none over the Legislature.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION. On Sunday morning last, about 7½ o'clock, a man was found in the rear of Mr. Henry Adams' house, in Somerville, hung to the picket of the fence by the leg of his pants, his face, hands and feet nearly or quite frozen. By papers in his pocket his name seems to be James Blair, a mussman to the 63d Regiment, stationed at Halifax, N. S. His story, so far as it is intelligible at present, is, that he had been to the fire in Cambridgeport and got benumbed by the cold. He says he deposited with a Captain Johnson £180, but it is impossible as yet to find out who Capt. Johnson is. Mr. Adams provided for the unfortunate man, and he was subsequently sent to the Massachusests General Hospital, where his friends can obtain further information. [Boston Ledger.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION. There is now little or no doubt as to the intention of the Gov ernment to dispatch final expeditions in search of further traces of Sir John Franklin. They will probably consist of three parties, one overland, another *via* Behring's Straits, and a third *via* Davi's Straits. The Behring's Straits expedition will probably be commanded either by Captain Collinson (should he volunteer his services) or Capt. Robert Maguire, an officer, of great energy and much experience. The Baffin's Bay expedition will, it is supposed, be offered to Capt M'Clintock; but we have as yet heard no one mentioned to command the overland route.

[British United Service Gazette.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL. Barney Jordan, who is confined in jail to answer for his late murderous attack upon Judge Potter, made an attempt to escape on Monday afternoon.

While the turnkey, Mr. Elden, was opening the cell door, Jordan stood upon the inside with a brick in his hand, which he had procured from the vault, and with it he struck Elden a heavy blow upon the side of his head which knocked him down. Jordan then rushed past him and escaped to the yard. Elden recovered and gave chase and overtook Jordan in the yard where he was soon secured.

Mr. Adams the Jailor, as soon as the alarm was given, rushed to the assistance of Elden. In a short time Jordan was ironed and placed in the dungeon.

Much credit is due to Mr. Elden for his conduct. Though severely injured by the blow, he did not stop to see what the consequences were, but immediately gave chase to the prisoner. In securing the fellow much aid was rendered by one of the prisoners named Kehoe, who has been allowed occasionally the liberty of the yard, and who at this time was in the yard when the alarm was given. [Portland Advertiser, 21st.

SUDDEN DEATH. About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Mr. Pitman and another gentleman, having occasion to call upon Major Lawrence Taylor, at the Penobscot Exchange, found that he had not yet come down from his room. Mr. P. went up stairs, and knocked at his door, but could get no answer, after repeated trials. The landlord, Mr. Fuller, was then informed of the singular circumstances; and an entrance to the room being obtained, Mr. Taylor was found lying dead upon the bed, with his hand upon his mouth, and having a considerable quantity of blood upon it. Dr. Rich was called in, but life had entirely departed, supposed from sudden congestion rupturing a blood vessel. Mr. T. was in good health and spirits when he retired to rest on Sunday evening, and has been in better health than usual for some time past. His age was about 60. He was formerly in the stove business in this city, in the firm of Taylor & Hopkins—but was not in business at the time of his death. He was about to visit his friends, who reside in the town of West Milford, Connecticut.

[Bangor Courier.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR DOWN EAST. A correspondent sends us an account of a serious affair at Masardis, Aroostook Co., on the 9th ult. He states that Nelson Rowe being engaged in hauling wood across the lot of Charles W. Clayton, the latter (who suspected Rowe of having poisoned his dog) put up his fence to prevent him (Rowe) from passing. The former, it is stated, then stopped his team, went to his house and procured a pistol. Mr. Clayton meantime, had changed his mind about permitting Rowe to pass and taken down the fence. Some words passed, however, and the account states that Rowe finally drew his pistol and fired at Clayton's left breast, the ball passing through a flannel shirt, but fortunately striking a memorandum book which was so thick as to stop its farther progress. Although Rowe was arrested, the affair seems to have been settled by Rowe's giving bonds to leave the place.

[Bangor Courier.

WISCASSET CUSTOM HOUSE. We were agreeably surprised on visiting Wiscasset a few days since, to witness the change which has been made in the old Custom House building there. Indeed the old structure cannot be recognized. A portion of its walls and its foundation compose a part of the new structure, which is pronounced by all who have examined it, to be one of the handsomest and most convenient buildings of the kind in New England.

The work has been done under the direction of Hon. John Babson, Collector of Wiscasset, who has displayed good taste as well as judgment, and the Government gets a substantial building, with a small outlay of money.

[Lincoln Democrat.

VESSEL CUT THROUGH BY ICE AND LOST. *New York, Jan.* 17. Yesterday the barque Byron, Capt. Gray, (of Bath,) from Cardenas, for New York, while working her way into port, and when on the middle ground in the lower bay, was cut through by the ice, and sunk in ten minutes. Her crew escaped with only the clothing they had on. Her cargo consisted of 342 hhds. of sugar. Some of the barque's upper rails and rigging were saved by a steamtug which happened to be in the neighborhood when the disaster happened, and which also picked up the crew and brought them to the city.

RAILROAD TROUBLES. We learn that the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad of New Hampshire has been compelled to suspend, and has gone into the hands of trustees or assignees. The company owes debts exceeding $1,000,000, on which the stockholders are personally liable—Suits are commenced, and the directors have conveyed their property to avoid attachments.

This road extends from Concord to Wells River, 93 miles, and cost about $3,000,000. The laws of New Hampshire make any stockholder liable for all the debts of corporation, in the same man ner as partners. [Portland State of Maine.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Monday morning, as Mr. Wm. H. Cobb, a fisherman, living at Simonton's Cove, Cape Elizabeth, was endeavoring to save a portion of his boat, which had been stove, a sea took him off his feet, and the undertow being so great that he could not recover himself he was drowned. The accident took place at Staple's Cove, near the Cape Lights. His father, Mr. Morris Cobb, was with him at the time, but could not save him. He was a very worthy man and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. [Portland Argus, 21st.

MELANCHOLY. Mr. George Leonard, of this city, was lost overboard from the schooner L. C. Kelley, on the night of the fifth of Jan., when about two days sail from New York, bound to Washington, D. C. Mr. L. was aged about 42 years. He has left a wife and two children in this place to mourn his loss. [Calais Advertiser.

A FUEL FAMINE. Many towns and cities on the Ohio river are suffering from a scarcity of fuel. They obtain their chief supplies of coal by flat boats from Pittsburg; but during the past summer and autumn the river was so low that very little could be taken down, and now the river is frozen up, so that none can be conveyed by that route. The railroads are, unfortunately, not prepared with the proper cars and other arrangements necessary for coal transportation; and, besides, the freight on coal over the Ohio roads is so high that it would raise coal to a ruinous price for poor people. At Cincinnati, the City Council has made an appropriation for bringing a large quantity of coal to the city by railroad, in order to relieve the necessities of the poorer classes. At New Albany, Ind., the gas has been shut off from the street lamps, in consequence of the scarcity of coal.

OPENING A NEW CAPITOL. The new State House in Columbus, Ohio, was opened at the inauguration of the new State Government. A grand Inauguration Ball was given in the evening, for which twenty thousand tickets for admission were issued. A faint conception of the magnitude of this magnificent edifice may be derived from the statement that it is 304 feet long by 184 feet wide, and covers an area of nearly 5500 feet. It is estimated that the appropriations already made for it amount to $1,104,700,35. The architect estimates the additional cost of completeing the building at $360,579,64, and of enclosing, grading, and ornamenting the grounds at $150,000 more, making the grand total of the whole cost of the new State House to be $1,622,289,99.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The President has transmitted to the Senate a letter from the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in regard to the proposed sub-marine telegraph between England and America, which the company expect to have open for business between New York and London on the 4th of July next. This letter, which states that the work has thus far been prosecuted with American capital, and by the efforts of the present administration, proffers to our government the same privileges as are stipulated for by Great Britain, and requests the President to take action in the matter. The British Lords of the Treasury have agreed that in case the American government enter into an arrangement with the company similar to that made by the British government, the messages of the two governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stations. With this exception, the messages of the British government will have priority over all others. The company will enter into contract with the U. S. government on the same terms as with the British, and suggest that our government furnish war steamers to assist in laying the cable. The President submits the communication without any recommendation.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. (New York Herald correspondence.) The course pursued by the Supreme Court of California in repudiating her debt, will, I am credibly informed, defeat all appropriations for that State until they adopt some means for the payment of the debt.

The Committee on Territories have prepared a bill similar to the Minnesota bill, authorizing the people of Oregon to hold a convention to form a State constitution prior to asking admittance into the Union.

I learn that a few days ago the Swiss government presented through their Consul-General a memoir relative to the Neufchatel difficulty to the government.

The President's first public reception of the season took place this evening and was largely and fashionably attended. Among the most notable guests was Gov. Robinson of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. (Herald correspondence.) The session was brought to a sudden termination by the fainting of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, while discussing the point relative to the Court of Claims. Amid the excitement an adjournment ensued. Mr. G. was removed to the lobby, where he was attended by several members, who are physicians. It was some minutes before he could be restored to consciousness. He evidently suffered intensely, and was carried to a sofa in the Speaker's room, and several city physicians summoned to attend him, and every attention bestowed upon him. Mr. Giddings was removed from the Capitol to his lodgings this evening. The prospects of his recovery are improving. His attack is much more severe than a former similar one.

I learn this evening that the Investigating Committee intend to send for Mr. Raymond, editor of the Times, and if he refuses to answer questions they put to him, as he did in the first instance, the committee will imprison him. The Committee contend, I understand, that they have power to imprison, provided the witnesses refuse to answer their questions. Messrs. Kingman and Pike, correspondents of the press, and Mr. Chase of New York, ex-member of Congress, were examined to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. The President elect has accepted the invitation to be present at the National Inauguration Ball, saying he has no doubt it will do credit even to Washington.

Mr. Giddings has nearly recovered from his late sudden illness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has sent a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, stating that he has arrested Mr. Chester, who refused to appear before the Corruption Investigating Committee, but both were detained there in consequence of the effect of the snow storm.

Mr. Giddings was present at the House yesterday, and apparently well.

Mr. Chase, an ex-member of Congress, was before the Corruption Investigating Committee this morning. He was asked whether he, as agent, or in any other capacity, of any company, ever executed any obligation to convey any land, or any other valuable consideration to any persons or persons, on condition that any railroad bill passed, or pending in this Congress, should pass. Mr. Chase respectfully denied the right of the Committee to inquire into his private dealings with persons other than members of Congress, and declined to answer the question, as he was advised by his counsel he had the right to do.

Mr. Simonton was recalled to-day, and informed by the committee that they had come to the unanimous determination to insist on his answering the question, in substance:—"You have admitted that members of Congress have approached you confidentially, with the request to you to procure them a pecuniary interest in measures pending before the House. We ask you to give the names of such members." After some suggestions by the committee to the witness as to the extent of its duty and powers, in such cases, Mr. Simonton answered substantially as follows:

"I do not dispute the powers of the Committee. I have not declined to answer the question on that ground. I have a due respect for the House and the committee. My refusal is not based upon a desire to screen individual members, nor can it be supposed that an answer to the question would reflect discredit on me. I have read, in deference to the wishes of the committee, the case of Anderson against Dunn, and after full deliberation as to what I ought to do in view of that case, and from other considerations, have come to the determination that I must persist in declining to answer, no matter what the penalty I may incur, because to do so, would involve a dishonorable breach of confidence."

The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, to-day transmitted the voluminous correspondence relative to the Venezuelan government driving certain American citizens from the Aves guano islands. Mr. Marcy, in a letter to the American resident minister at Caraccas, dated the present month, urges him to press the settlement of this on the government of Venezuela, saying that it is no defense for the spoliation of our citizens' property, their forcible expulsion, and heavy losses, to say the island belongs to some other nation than Venezuela, and that there are facts, abundantly sustained by evidence, of gross outrage upon the persons and property of our citizens, and of heavy losses thereupon consequent.

The President sent to both Houses a message enclosing the correspondence relative to the restoration of the barque Resolute to the British government, and showing that the joint resolution of Congress on that subject was strictly carried out. The material facts have already been published.

The President also transmitted a message, enclosing a communication from the Governor of Tennessee, offering this government, in obedience to an act of that State, the Hermitage for a Branch Military Academy.

In executive session to-day, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made a favorable report on the Central American Treaty. The Senate assigned some day next week for its consideration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. The Herald Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Mace has prepared an amendment which he will offer to the tariff bill which will receive the entire vote of the South. It is as follows—that a duty of 15 per cent. be levied, *ad valorem*, on all imported articles whatever, except coin and bullion.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. *Baltimore, Jan.* 21. A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. A druggist filled a prescription ordered by Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine, and died immediately. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist, and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, he swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked by horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes. The doctor, who merely tasted the preparation and spit it from his mouth, was also attacked, and with difficulty saved. The affair has caused much excitement. The druggist had mixed cyanuret of potassium with lemon juice, developing enough prussic acid in the preparation to have killed three hundred people.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. *Washington, Jan.* 21. The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society held their annual meeting yesterday, when ten members were in attendance. This is but a nominal meeting, and the regular meeting is not to take place until travel is resumed. The whole amount of receipts for the year is $31,383 79. The present indebtedness of the Society is $24,125 74. The Society earnestly calls attention to the increasing value of trade on the African coast, and hopes that some act will soon be passed by Congress, to foster, nourish and protect it. The value of trade with the United States from that point in 1854, was $3,146,122; while that of Great Britain was about eight times that amount, in consequence of the latter power having for years encouraged and protected its commerce there. It is stated that several other European nations have been awakened to the value of trade upon the Western Coast of Africa, and are taking steps to increase it. The whole amount of the legacies paid to the Society during the year, was $14,675 84; contributions from auxiliary societies, $9799 75. The number of emigrants sent out during the year was 538. The whole number sent out 9592. The balance of the report refers generally to the state of affairs in the colony, of which it gives an encouraging account.

FIRE. A barn belonging to Mr. James Kennedy in Milltown, St. Stephen, caught fire on Thursday night, and spread to his dwelling house, and from that to the dwelling house of Stephen Hitchings, Esq., all of which were in flames in a short time. Mr. Kennedy's barn and house were entirely consumed, and Mr. Hitching's so much injured by the fire and water, that it was left a mere wreck. [Calais Advertiser.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Jones of York, a message was sent to the House informing that body that Joseph K. Clark has been elected Secretary pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Jones was charged with the message and subsequently reported that he had delivered the same.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to recording mortgages on personal property, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of Arthur Pratt, that the Land Agent be authorized to sell a certain strip of land lying between Penobscot and Aroostook counties. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Ordered, The House concurring, that the joint standing committees be directed, in the consideration of business which shall be referred to them, to give precedence to Public Acts and Resolves, and to report such Acts and Resolves in the appropriate branch of the Legislature as early in the session as practicable.

HOUSE. An act to secure the safety of passengers at Railroad crossings was referred to the committee on Railroads and Bridges in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Augusta, the vote of the House accepting the report of the joint committee on Treasurer's accounts was reconsidered, and the report recommitted.

Petitions referred. Claim of town of Alexander, for bounties; petition of Trustees of East Maine Conference Seminary for aid.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE. *Petitions referred.* Of F. M. Sabine, et als., for an insolvent law; G. L. Boynton et als., that proceeds from stumpage on township No. 8, be endorsed on notes given therefor; of Patrick Darling et als., that moneys be refunded, paid by said Darling on No. 6, R. 5.

Ordered, That the committee on banks and banking be directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing in the towns where located, the stock of banks in this State held out of this State.

Mr. Wasson, on leave, introduced a bill in favor of the Reform School (appropriating $5900,) and the same was referred to the committee on the reform school.

Mr. Chapman, from the committee on division of towns, reported order of notice returnable to the present Legislature, on petition of George Brown to be set off from West Gardiner to the city of Gardiner; also on petition of Wm. Wakefield, to be set off from city of Gardiner to West Gardiner; also on petition of Thomas H. Haynes, to be set off from Levant to Kenduskeag; also on petition of Horace Mixer and others that certain lands may be set off from Sedgwick to Penobscot. Severally accepted.

The Senate refused to reconsider the vote ordering copies of the Tri-Weeklies for the members.

Report of the committees on treasurer's report accepted in the Senate, came back from the House recommitted. On motion of Mr. Magoun, the Senate receded, and modified the motion of the House by recommitting the same, with instructions to report whether any and what sums have been drawn out of the treasury the last year on warrants beyond appropriations, and what sums on warrants for which no appropriation has been made, and what sum has been paid out of the treasury since December 31, 1856, on warrants drawn before that time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE. The committee on education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering or amending the school laws of this State as to provide for the distribution of a certain per centage of the school money in each town among the smaller districts; also to inquire into the expediency of a farther increase of the tax now required of the several towns in this State for the support of common schools, and report thereon.

The committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending Sec. 2 of Chap. 123 of the public laws of 1844, so that land owned by non-residents, to be advertised for unpaid taxes, shall be advertised in the counties where the lands are located, provided there be a paper published in such counties; also to inquire into the expediency of making valid the doings of officers in relation to the attachments of personal and real property, and their returns to the Register of Deeds' office and to Town Clerk, and to report by bill or otherwise; also, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of jurors and witnesses.

Petitions referred. Of John Carleton 2d, for increase of pension; Daniel Sargent et als., for re-charter of Bangor Boom; of Joseph H. Perley et als., for repeal of the Portland and Cape Elizabeth Ferry Company, and the establishment of another company; of C. H. Waterhouse et als., for same purpose; Isaac S. York et als., for aid to make a road through the town of Grafton; Merchants' Bank, Bangor; Eastern Bank, Bangor; Grocers' Bank, Bangor; James Smith, Jr., et als., for repeal of Chap. 138 of Revised Statutes.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE. The petition of Wm. Fisher et als., of Bath, praying for increase of the salary of the Municipal Judge of that city, and also for a law regulating fees for blank writs, was referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Lothrop, by leave, laid on the table bill, "an act amending Sec. 20, Chap. 25, Revised Statutes, relating to ways."

A letter was read from George Pierce, accepting the office of Councilor, and a message was sent to the House proposing a convention for the purpose of qualifying Mr. Pierce, in which the House concurred, and at the appointed hour the Senate went into convention. [See House proceedings.

The committee on the judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of defining by law the rights of any person who shall perform labor or furnish material for erecting, altering or repairing any house, or other building, or appurtenances, or furnish labor or other material for the above purposes, by virtue of a contract with any person who may not be the owner of the land on which such house, building or appurtenance is contracted to be erected, and the owner of such land, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Sargent, from the committee on incorporation of towns, reported order of notice returnable to the present Legisl

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steamship City of Washington arrived at New York on Saturday, 17th inst. Among her passengers were Capt. Hartstein, officers, and crew of the bark Resolute. Her dates are to the 31st ult., and her news is comprised in the following :—

GREAT BRITAIN. The British government have appointed a new Minister to Washington. The name is as yet secret, but it is not Mr. Villiers.

The London Observer (government journal), says arrangements are nearly completed for the full resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States, and that the minister selected will probably arrive in Washington before the 4th of March. No name is given, but the Observer says, when known, will be well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

Intelligence had quite unexpectedly been received from China that on the 24th of October the British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, commenced bombarding the city of Canton.

The bombardment had continued two days, and it was reported that the city walls had been breached and the basque forts taken.

Commerce was completely paralyzed, and in the British markets a considerable rise in teas, equal to 1 a 1½d. per lb., had taken place.

The collision at Canton was owing to the seizure of twelve British seamen on board of a vessel in the river. The British consul interfered, was insulted, threatened with violence, and when remonstrated with, the Chinese Governor General treated him with contempt.

The matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour on the 21st October.

Hostilities commenced on the 24th.

The forts at Canton were taken and several destroyed.

The Governor still rejecting Seymour's demand for satisfaction, a fire was opened on the 27th upon the city walls and Governor's palace. The walls were breached and stormed 29th, and troops penetrated to the palace, but were withdrawn in the evening. The British lost 3 killed, and 12 wounded.

Attempts at negotiations continuing fruitless, the city was bombarded on the 3d and 4th of November.

On the 6th, 23 war junks were destroyed by a British steamer. Further time was given, but the Chinese remained obstinate. The basque forts were captured. The foreign factories were vacated, property to a large amount burnt, and commerce paralyzed.

GENERAL NEWS. Prussia and Switzerland continue their preparations for war, but the tenor of recent intelligence is favorable.

The demands of Prussia are diminishing, and it is reported Napoleon has made conciliating offers of arrangement to the federal authorities.

The Prussian journal says the American Envoy offered a loan of $20,000,000 to Switzerland, in case of need, while Austria strongly protests against war.

The Federal Assembly met at Berne on the 27th. The President made a warlike speech.

The Council asked for leave to exert all necessary measures for the defence, for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of 30,000,000.

The Wurtemberg Chambers protests against the passage of Prussian troops across their territory.

The first troops passed through Berneon the 22d, on their way to Basle. 15,000 men are *en route* to Rheinfield, Liestal, and the same number to Schaffhausen.

It is said that Count Kisseleff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, has formally agreed to the Bessarabian frontier proposed by the Allies.

There are rumors in France of another loan.

Eighteen hundred Swiss residents of Paris have demanded passports for home.

Several French ships were fitting out for China.

LATER---ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Monday of last week, bringing dates to the 3d inst. The following is a full synopsis of her advices :—

GREAT BRITAIN. Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company appeared on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday, 31st, at 30 to 50 per cent. premium.

A dinner was given by the county of Forfar, Scotland, to Lord Panmure. His speech was altogether congratulatory on the state of the country, and on the present efficiency of the Army, which he advised the country not to diminish.

William Brown, Esq., of Liverpool, member of Parliament, has undertaken to erect, at his own expense, a Free Public Library, at a cost of £30,000.

The Final transference to Great Britain of the Arctic discovery ship Resolute was effected on Tuesday. In the morning the United States colors, side by side with those of Great Britain, hung from the peak of the stout old ship. At a quarter to one o'clock, Captain Seymour, flag captain to the commander-in-chief, and a party from the Victory, went on board the Resolute to receive her on the part of the nation.

As the dockyard clock struck one, the flagship Victory hoisted the United States stars and stripes at her main, and fired a salute to that flag of twenty-one guns. While the salute was being fired, Capt. Hartstein ordered the American colors to be hauled down on board the Resolute, and the union-jack then floated alone, whilst at her main the pennant of a British naval officer was hoisted. The salute being ended, and the change of colors effected, the crew of the Resolute manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers, as a return for the salute.

Captain Hartstein, surrounded by the Chevalier Pappalardo, United States vice consul at Portsmouth, and the American officers, then addressing Captain Seymour, said : "Sir, the closing scene of my most pleasant and important mission has now to be performed ; and permit me to hope that long after every timber in her sturdy frame shall have perished, the remembrance of the old Resolute will be cherished by the people of the respective nations.

I now, with a pride totally at variance with our professional ideas, strike my flag, and to you, sir, give up this ship." Captain Seymour replied —"I am sure, that this graceful act on the part of the United States towards this country, and the graceful manner in which it has been performed by yourself, sir, and the other officers of the ship, will ever live in the memory of the people of England."

FRANCE. The Moniteur contains a decree convoking the Senate and Legislative body for Monday, the 16th February.

The official journal also gives long accounts of the court receptions on New Year's day, which appear to have been full of state and ceremony, but not very different from those of previous years.

The Constitutionnel announces that the second sitting will take place on Saturday, or Sunday at the farthest.

The Swiss in Paris are signing an address of thanks to the "Presse," for the part it has taken in favor of Switzerland in the Neufchatel question.

THE CONGRESS OF PARIS. The Plenipotentiaries of the powers which signed the treaty of peace, met at Paris on Wednesday noon, at the Hotel of Foreign affairs. At the first meeting the commissioners of the Plenipotentiaries were verified.

The programme was read, stating that, whereas a difficulty had arisen in executing Article 20 of the Treaty of Paris, the contracting parties had met to consider under what circumstances the difficulties in question could be arranged.

Compliments were then exchanged on the conciliatory spirit exhibited all round.

A new line would therefore be traced out as a Bessarabian frontier—Russia renouncing her pretensions to New Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, the delta of the Danube being given up to Turkey, and, in compensation for these amicable approaches, a district of land would be accorded to Russia towards the North of Moldavia.

It was reported outside that none of the plenipotentiaries offered any remarks against the propositions, but that some minor point was mooted, of a nature unknown to the public.

The Conference on Wednesday sat five hours. Each member has a large map, prepared by a commission of Engineers on the localities in dispute.

THE SWISS DIFFICULTY. Hopes of peace now preponderate, but warlike preparations continue with vigor.

Meantime, Mr. Fay, U. S. Minister at Berne, has gone to Berlin, it is reported, to offer the mediation of the United States.

Other reports of the good offices on the part of the United States prevail, viz : that America will lend $20,000,000, and ships-of-war to convey the Swiss regiments from Naples. This may be more report, but it is favorably received in England.

The 2d of January was the day specified for the march of the Prussians against Switzerland, but it is now postponed till 5th, and some say 15th, or later.

The Swiss will put the prisoners on trial on or about the 15th.

NAPLES. A Naples letter says there can no longer be any doubt of the existence of disaffection in the Neapolitan army. Three or four soldiers have destroyed themselves since the death of Milano, who attempted to kill the King.

A severe political investigation is taking place among the royal troops.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA. A letter from St. Petersburg in the Debats, says: "The accounts which have been given of the concentration of a considerable military force near Bakon on the Caspian, is confirmed. These troops are composed of picked regiments from the Caucasus. The other troops concentrated in the Caucasus are very numerous. The five corps of which they are composed, can act in concert at any given moment, in addition to the corps at Bakon, which belongs to the Army of the Caucasus, and which, in case of need, could proceed to Persia. There is another corps, that of Orenburg, which, if required, could take part in an expedition. It would be destined to invade the territory of the Affghans, and prevent them fighting against Persia in concert with England. The troops would proceed from Orenbourg by the road, followed by the expedition of Perowski on Khiva. Permanent pickets of Cossacks have been established on this road, as well as other establishments of great importance to an army when marching across such wastes."

ASIA. Details of the Indian mail are to hand. Bombay dates are Dec. 3, and Hong Kong Nov. 15.

No news had reached India from the Persian expedition, but the 78th Highlanders, and other reinforcements, were to be forwarded.

A letter in the Indian papers attracs attention, describing Bashre, which, the writer thinks, can offer no defense, but the further advance of the British invading force towards Shiraz wounld be impossible, the only road being through three mountain passes, not 15 feet wide, and impracticable for the passage of artillery. The total distance is only 143 miles.

Dost Mahommed is busy with warlike movements, but takes the opportunity of asking the British to restore Peshaevar to him and his family.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON. Details of China news confirm the previous telegraph dispatches.

The accounts of the Americans' proceedings are not full. It is, however, announced that an American steamer was fired into by one of the Chinese forts at Macao passage, whereupon the U. S. frigate Portsmouth immediately proceeded to destroy it, and also notified the Chinese authorities that, unless instant reparation was made for the insult offered to the flag, hostile operations would be commenced.

The San Jacinto, after landing Dr. Parker at Macao, Nov. 11, returned to Whampoa, and is anchored off French Island, with the Portsmouth and Levant.

British Consul Parkes, under date of Nov. 15, officially informs the European community that the Admiral does not deem it expedient to say what future measures he will adopt, but sees no immediate prospect of restoration of quiet.

STILL LATER---ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Friday, with dates to the 7th inst. Her news is comprised in the following :—

Lord Napier is appointed Minister to Washington. He is a practiced diplomatist, having served in Austria, Persia, Naples and Turkey.

The London Times objects to the appointment of Lord Napier, on the ground that, though well fitted by his diplomatic experience to represent his country in the East, he is not the right man for the mission to Washington.

The London Gazette publishes official accounts of the hostile operations against China, confirming previous details.

The proceedings of the Conference of Paris remain obscure. The Pays says the Conference met on the 3d, but the Moniteur is silent on the subject. The delay is attributed by some to the necessary time required to prepare the protocols, and by others to a new disagreement of detail, not of principle, respecting the compensation to be paid to Russia. No apprehension is felt of any other than a pacific result.

The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated while performing religious services in the Church St. Entienne by a discharged priest named Verges. The assassin stepped forward and lifting his cape plunged a catlan knife into his heart, exclaiming "Down with the Goddess ;" an expression which he afterwards explained, to refer to the doctrine of the immaculate conception. The Bishop fell to the pavement and instantly expired. A Sister of Charity who had observed the movements of the assassin and attempted to throw herself between him and the Archbishop, was wounded on the hand. Verges was formerly a priest of the Diocese of Meaux, but had been suspended for preaching against the dogma of the immaculate conception. He was in the insurrection of June, and on that occasion received the murdered prelate in his arms. The general opinion is that he is deranged. The crime created great sensation at the Tulleries, and in all classes the same consternation was apparent.

A secret conclave was held at Rome, December 15th, in which the state of the Romish Church in Mexico and South America was considered. The Pope complains bitterly of the doings of the new Government of Mexico, and declares all the measures which it has taken against the authority of the Apostolic Choir to be null and void. He also denounces those priests who obey the laws of the country in which they live, rather than the instructions forwarded to them from Rome.

So far as is known, the Neufchatel question has advanced no further towards a solution. The last despatch from Berne, dated Jan. 3, states that an ultimatum from France and England was expected to be received there.

The last Prussian note on the subject, addressed by M. Manteuffel, on the 28th ult., to the Representatives of Prussia, at Paris, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, has been published in the Berlin papers. It sets forth that, up to that moment, the King contented himself with demanding, as preliminary, the unconditional liberation of the Neufchatel prisoners ; but, that if the prompt accomplishment of this condition, the only one on which the King insists, previous to entering into negotiations, be refused, the order for the mobilization of the army will be given, after which an entire change in the aspect of affairs will take place.

As a proof of his extreme moderation, and to afford the Great Powers an opportunity of exerting their diplomatic influence in a stronger, more concentrated, and more efficacious manner on Switzerland, his majesty is willing, despite the many inconveniences attendant on delay, to defer the mobilization, in this instance equivalent to the march of the troops, to the 15th of January. It is intimated, however, that this term will be shortened, if the Swiss authorities, under the influence of that spirit of defiance which characterises several of their recent measures, should hand over the Neufchatel prisoners to the Federal Assizes.

The trial, as we have before stated, is fixed for the 19th, so that there need be no fear of the question entering into its warlike phase until the 15th inst. Little time, however, remains for negotiation, and many people doubt whether Switzerland will liberate the prisoners unconditionally.

LATEST---ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing news to the 10th ult. The advices by this arrival are important. The following comprises every thing of interest :

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7. The Paris Moniteur of this day announces that the conference has signed a protocol which puts an end to the difficulties which have delayed the execution of the treaty of Peace.

The provisions for the new boundaries are to take effect March 30, and at the same date the Austrian troops and the British fleet shall have evacuated the Danubian principalities and the interior waters of Turkey.

The news by this arrival is important, inasmuch as it is stated that the Swiss difficulty is virtually settled by the interposition of France—supported by England.

The Emperor Napoleon undertakes that Prussia shall renounce all claim upon Neufchatel in consideration of the release of the prisoners.—France further undertakes to prevent any aggression by Prussia against Switzerland.

Switzerland approves these terms and the Federal Assembly is summoned to ratify them.

The Conference of Paris closed on the 6th, having signed a protocol which is expected to terminate all the difficulties in fulfillment of the treaty of Peace. Russia cedes Bolgrad and Tabok to Moldavia, and receives the town of Komrat on the right bank of river Yulpak with a territory of 300 square versts.

The Isle of Serpents is decided as belonging to the mouths of the Danube and goes with them. The new boundaries shall be fixed and the Austrian troops and British fleets shall have evacuated the Turkish territory by the 30th of March next. Immediately thereafter the Congress shall re-assemble at Paris to ratify the proceedings.

A movement against the income tax has spread to Ireland, where it is discussed vigorously.

The French papers generally approve the hostile measures of England against Canton.

MALTA, Jan. 9. There was a frightful storm here on New Year's day. Four ships have foundered at sea and 300 vessels of all sizes have been wrecked against the wharves and piers.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan 17.

HOUSE. Mr. Otero introduced a bill granting lands to New Mexico and Missouri for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Greenwood, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for a complete list of persons charged with the disbursement of public money, also a list of all those who have failed for more than twelve months to settle their accounts, and the reasons for such neglect.

The House tabled the Senate bill allowing fishing bounties to six vessels which had failed to complete their cargoes. An abrupt adjournment followed, in consequence of Mr. Giddings being taken ill, while making a speech on a private bill.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. The Senate then passed the Diplomatic and Consular bill. An ineffectual effort was made to restore the appropriation stricken out by the House, giving a salary of $1000 to each of the twenty-five consular pupils. An amendment was added to the bill, repealing so much of the former law as authorizes the appointment of such officers. Adj.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Taylor, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Post Office Committee to enquire and report on the general subject of the transportation of the mail to San Francisco, and whether it is not now expedient to enter into a contract for weekly mails from New York, and New Orleans to San Francisco by way of Tehuantepec, whenever the said road shall be completed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Walker, which was adopted, making a similar enquiry relative to a weekly mail from Mobile to San Francisco.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether resistance, organized or otherwise, has been made, or is to be apprehended, against the official authorities of Utah, and to communicate all correspondence relative to the appointment or declaration of office in that territory since January, 1852, and whether the laws thereof are practically administered with impartial justice to all the inhabitants there.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. Fuller then entered into an explanation of the bill establishing Collection Districts in the United States, designating ports of entry and delivery, and for other purposes. The object of the bill, he said, was to modify the numerous existing laws on the subject, and to simplify and improve them, so as to make them accord with the present condition of commerce.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, the Corruption Investigating Committee was granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Adj.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE. Mr. Clay introduced a bill repealing all laws or parts of laws, allowing bounties to vessels employed on the Banks, or other Cod Fisheries. After a lengthy debate, the bill was referred to the committee on commerce. Adj.

HOUSE. The bill extending the Land Laws to the lands laying east of the Cascade Mountains, was passed.

The House then took up the adverse report on the petition of the inhabitant of Arizona, praying for the establishment of a territorial government ; and other business, in accordance with the special order, relative to Territories.

Bills were passed appropriating $30,000 for a Penitentiary at Nebraska, establishing three additional land districts in that Territory, and for completing and opening roads in Oregon, Washington and Minnesota Territories. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented a petition from the Geographical Society of the city of New York, protesting against the coinage of three dollar and three cent pieces, and praying that none but decimal coins may be issued from the Mint. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph bill was then taken up. A long debate ensued, and the Senate adjourned without final action.

HOUSE. Mr. Orr, from the Corruption Investigating Committee, made a report setting forth certain questions as to members of the House approaching him with corrupt propositions, which were deemed material to the inquiry of the Committee. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Mr. Simonton into custody, and bring him before the bar of the House forthwith, to answer for contempt of its authority.

The resolution was adopted, only 16 voting in the negative.

Mr. Orr reported a bill, the more effectually to enforce the attendance and answers of witnesses, making them liable to imprisonment and fines.

During a spirited discussion, to which this gave rise, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms brought Mr. Simonton before the bar of the House, and, in reply to a question from the Speaker as to what he had to say why further action should not be taken against him, Mr. Simonton said he was prepared to make a speech, and spoke for more than half an hour in justification of his refusal to answer what two members of the House had approached him with corrupt propositions. He denied the power of the House to proceed against him in this particular case, and concluded by asking to be heard by counsel.

Various propositions were made respecting him.

One, by Mr. Orr, was adopted, for the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep him in close confinement till he purge himself of contempt.

The proceedings extended over five hours.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE. The Sub-Marine Telegraph bill was taken up, and after much discussion passed, 29 to 18.

The House bill to enforce attendance of members, etc., was then received and by unanimous consent referred to the Judiciary Committee, who forthwith called a meeting and in the course of five minutes reported it without amendment and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Wilson objected, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The pending question was on the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep Mr. Simonton in close confinement, and to lay the motion on the table. Decided in the affirmative. 116 to 77.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Select Committee, more effectually to enforce the obeyance of witnesses on summons of either house of Congress and compel them to disclose testimony.

Mr. Davis, of Md., from the Select Committee, reported a substitute, providing additional pains and penalties to those now authorized. He explained that the bill contemplated definite and efficient punishment. No witness was to be allowed hereafter to willfully refuse to give testimony or produce any paper, and if he do so he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine of not more than $1000 nor less than $100, and be imprisoned in jail, not more than 12 months nor less than 1 month. The witness was to be protected from criminal prosecution for any testimony he may give before Congressional Committees, but not released from prosecution for perjury.

After debate, the bill passed, 103 to 12.

The House then passed the bill to establish the office of Surveyor General of Nebraska and for other purposes. Adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE. The bill from the House, compelling witnesses to testify under certain circumstances, was debated at much length and passed, only three voting against it.

HOUSE. The House was engaged mainly on the private calendar.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE. Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of Amos Nourse, of Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin. Mr. N. then appeared and was qualified. Nothing further of interest transpired.

HOUSE. The Sergeant-at-Arms brought Mr. Chester before the House, and a resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Kelsey, calling on the witness to furnish any excuse why he did not appear before the select committee. After debate it was determined that Mr. Chester should answer in writing, under oath.

Mr. Wade, by request of the chairman of the select committee, asked leave to offer a resolution, that Mr. Chester be discharged from custody, after he shall have appeared before the select committee and fully answered all proper questions which may be put to him by the said committee.

Mr. Stevens objected until he could hear what his answers were.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then retired with his prisoner, and private bills were considered until adjournment.

DOINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES. A bill to prevent fraudulent voting, by the enactment of a stringent registry law, has been read in the Pennsylvania Senate.

In the New Jersey House a resolution was adopted that the "Kansas affairs" referred to by the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and other States, embraced in the documents accompanying the Governor's message, should not be printed.

In the Legislatures of Michigan and Indiana, bills have been introduced, repealing acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature, instructing the representatives in Congress from that State to procure the repeal or suspension of the law imposing duties upon imported sugar.

A bill has passed the Wisconsin Legislature, excluding negroes, mulattoes, Indians, and black persons from being witnesses in that State.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$7 00 to 9 50	Round Hog,	$9 00 to 10 00
Corn Meal,	95 to 1 00	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 to 14 00
Rye Meal,	1 85 to 6 00	Mutton,	6 to 8
Wheat,	1 75 to 1 80	Turkeys,	10 to 12
Rye,	1 00 to 1 5	Chickens,	9 to 10
Corn,	85 to 90	Geese,	8 to 10
Beans,	1 50 to 2 00	Clover Seed,	14 to 18
Oats,	35 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to 3 75
Potatoes,	50 to 60	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 12
Dried Apples,	7 to 9	Hay,	9 00 to 11 00
Cooking "	33 to 40	Lime,	1 00 to 1 00
Winter "	60 to 75	Fleece Wool,	33 to 37
Butter,	20 to 22	Pulled Wool,	33 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 12	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 00
Eggs,	20 to 22	Hides,	6 to 7
Lard,	15 to 16		

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 22.

At market, 100 beef cattle, 10 stores, no sheep, 100 swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—EXTRA, $8 25 @ $8 50; first quality, $7 25 @ $7 75; second, $6 50 @ $6 75; third, $5 75 @ $6 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales from $25 to $60.

Sheep.—Sales in lots, from $3 00 to $8 00.

Swine.—At retail, from 7¼ to 8¼ cents.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 26.

FLOUR.—Sales of Western superfine at $6 25 @ $6 50; fancy, $6 50 @ $6 75; extra, $7 00 @ $8 25.

GRAIN.—Corn—Sales of yellow flat at 80 @ 83 cents; mixed at 80; white at 78. Oats—Northern at 52 @ 53 cents. Rye, 90 cts.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottowa Free Trader:

"Having tried sundry articles highly recommended 'Hair Tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine head of hair as one could wish for. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next. [Rock River Democrat.

Sold in Augusta by CHARLES F. POTTER; and by Druggists throughout the United States. 3m46

A PERFUMED BREATH. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers*, as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know that their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush, and wash your teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosette hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving made Easy.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents.

For sale by all Druggists.

Beware of Counterfeits and imitators. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, New York. 6m4

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN, PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES, infallible in correcting Irregularities, and removing obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause.

All medical men know, as well as many others, that no female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health begins immediately to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food and disturbed sleep most always arise from the interruptions of nature; and wherever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box, which must be strictly followed, and all diseases peculiar to females may be suddenly cured. *Price* $1.00 *per box.*

J. S. MANLEY, West End Kennebec Bridge, General Agent for Augusta; Wales & Souther, Agents for Hallowell; C. A. & J. D. White, Agents for Gardiner.

The above agents will supply dealers at proprietor's prices, and send the Pills to ladies, confidentially, by mail, by enclosing them $1.00, through post office to any part of the city or country. 1y32

REMARKABLE CURES BY USING THE GENUINE Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup.

J. S. Safford of Lawrence, testifies to two cures of Scrofula of very aggravated character, and of being himself cured of a bad humor.

Lucy Redman of Lawrence, was cured of King's Evil.

Mrs. Crosby of Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas.

Mrs. Fernald of Lawrence, was cured of a Cancer.

Rhesa Bronson of Fall River, was cured of humors of six years standing.

James W. Hunt of Lawrence, was cured of chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.

S. I. Thompson of Lawrence, was cured of bad humor.

Matthias Shore of New Bedford, was cured of bad humor.

Mrs. I. Carlton of Lawrence, was cured of a Spider Cancer.

L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which had eaten through his lip.

A Lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in her stomach.

A Lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

Mr. Carlton of Lawrence, was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mrs. Swan of Lawrence, was cured of internal humors.

A. R. Hall of Lawrence, was cured of Sick Headache, caused by humors in the stomach.

Price of ointment, $1; Syrup, 50 cents.

CHARLES H. KENT & CO., Gen'l Agents, Lawrence, Mass.

For sale by CHAS. F. POTTER, sole Agent for Augusta.

March 20th, 1856. 1y14

FAIR FLOWERS ARE FADING in the garden of life around us, and dropping; our daughters fall by the roadside in the early dawn of existence; the Consumption takes them, one by one, and neglected symptoms warn us in vain. When the slight tickling in the throat, the dry hacking cough admonish, go and buy Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound; it cures all such symptoms, and averts the dreaded disease which claims its victims through their own neglect.

This Indian medicine is for sale by all the Druggists, and by Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington Street, Boston, General Agents. H. H. HAY, Portland, Agent for Maine.

J. S. MANLEY, Agent for Augusta.

Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Elen's rosy bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, Jan. 25th, by Rev. E. H. W. Smith, Mr. CHAS. H. WHITTEN to Miss MARY E. PAGE; Mr. DANFORTH DAVIS to Mrs. EMELINE SALSBURY.

In Boston, Jan'y 23d, Mr. W. JOSEPH to Mrs. E. JOSEPH, both of this city.

In Pittston, 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. P. McCOOMB to Miss ANNIE COREY, both of Boothbay.

In Litchfield, by Rev. B. Smith, Mr. ELISHA EARLE to Mrs. SARAH S. STINSON.

In Gardiner, 16th inst., MILAN GRAVES, M. D., to Miss ANGELA AVERY.

In Dexter, 11th inst., Mr. H. A. RAY of Dover, to Miss LOUISA NASH.

In Winslow, Mr. IRA E. GETCHELL to Miss CORNELIA RESSETT.

In Barrington, N. H., Mr. NATHANIEL ROBERTS to Miss NANCY ARNO of Monmouth.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. CHARLES BROOKS of Kittery, to Miss SALLIE A. THOMPSON of York.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. WM. HORTON of Springfield, to Miss JEANNA B. SIMPSON of Hampden.

In Wilwaukie, Wis., Jan. 6th, by Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Mr. STEPHEN M. STAPLES of Chicago, Ill., formerly of Portland, to Miss MARY E. BOWMAN, daughter of George Bowman, Esq. of Milwaukie.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 18th inst., REBECCA CHURCH, wife of the late Dea. Samuel Church, aged 66.

In this city, 18th inst., STEPHEN BRANCH, youngest son of Palmer Branch, aged 25. [Mass. papers please copy.

In this city, Dec. 23d, IDA A. BRANCH, only child of Byron and Julia A. Branch, aged 17 months.

In this city, 23d inst., JOHN REED, aged 72.

In Litchfield, JOHN S. PAGE, aged 97. At his death he was the "oldest inhabitant" of the town.

In Litchfield, MARTHA R. WILSON, wife of Caleb S. Wilson, aged 47.

In West Gardiner, Dec. 7th, EZEKIEL ROBINSON, a native of Gloucester, Mass., aged 86 years 22 days.

In Gardiner, 13th inst., FREDERIC P. THEOBALD, M. D., aged 47.

In New Portland, EDWARD FULLER, Esq., formerly of Pittston, aged 73.

In Topsham, 17th inst., Maj. WILLIAM FROST, aged 75.

In Carmel, 20th inst., NATHANIEL GARLAND, aged 86.

In Cornville, 13th inst., ELIZABETH CAYFORD, aged 22.

In Mercer, Mrs. JENNETTE ELLIOT, aged 83; ELVIRA WHITTAKER, aged about 40.

In Newton, N. H., JAMES KEEZER, aged 72.

In Buxton, SARAH REDLON, widow of Ebenezer Redlon, a revolutionary soldier, aged 100.

In the Parish of Carlton, N. B., Nov. 1st, SOPHIA H. STEVENS, wife of John Stevens, and daughter of Ezekiel Small of Vassalboro'.

In Durham, N. H., GEORGE W. EMERSON, aged 27.

Education.

READFIELD CORNER.

ON MONDAY, the 2d of March next, the undersigned will open School, (to continue eleven weeks,) at the above village. His plan of education comprises the Latin and Greek languages, the modern languages of Southern Europe, the Mathematics, and those branches usually taught in high schools.

TUITION AND BOARD.

His terms will range from $3 to $7, according to the studies pursued. Board, lodging and rooms as cheap as in other country villages of this State. ANDREW WALSH.

Readfield, January 26th, 1857. *4w6

BALM of a Thousand Flowers, for the Complexion, Teeth and Breath, and for shaving, sold by 1 EBEN FULLER.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Monmouth Mutual Fire Ins. Company,

AT MONMOUTH, DECEMBER 16, 1856.

Number of policies issued the past year,	3,435
" " now in force,	13,102
Deposite Notes.	
Amount of deposite notes rec'd the past year,	$75,113 00
" now in Treasury,	304,227 00
Amount of Risks.	
Amount of property insured,	7,127,394 00
Cash Resources.	
Cash on hand at the commencement of the year,	$17 45
Cash received on Premium Notes,	3,004 52
Amount of resources,	$3,021 95
Losses and Expenditures.	
Paid Secretary,	377 85
" for losses the past year,	21,005 95
" Directors for services,	98 70
" for examining and settling losses, travel and expenses,	389 15
" expenses in defending law suits,	37 19
" Treasurer for services,	100 00
" for collecting 6th assessment,	163 00
" bill of sundries,	86 99
" for postage,	92 00
" blanks, books, binding and stationery,	161 25
" to Agents for appraising property and returning applications,	1,443 50
" for shed and lot of land,	105 49
	$24,005 04
Deduct amount of resources,	3,021 95
Balance against the Company,	$21,044 09

An assessment is nearly completed which will pay the whole of the above indebtedness.

Officers for the ensuing Year.

JOEL SMALL, Esq., *President.*

Directors—Joel Small, Wales; John May, Winthrop; Josiah True, Litchfield; Geo. W. King, Monmouth; Walter Foss, Leeds; Leonard Mower, Greene; Jacob G. Smith, Monmouth.

WASHINGTON WILCOX, *Secretary.*

CHARLES T. FOX, *Treasurer* 1w5

Manufacturing Establishment FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for a Man with a Small Capital.

THE subscriber now offers (in consequence of ill health, and a desire to visit his friends in England) his divided half of the **Fairbanks Factory,** so called, with an excellent Water Power thereto belonging, together with his Machinery and Fixtures for the manufacture of BOOT WEBBS and BINDINGS, which are now in successful operation, with a good set of customers in Boston and other cities.

Also a good assortment of MACHINIST'S TOOLS, consisting in part of Engine Lathe, Drilling Lathe, Iron Planer, &c., for wood, one large Turning Lathe, Boring Lathe, Circular Saws, Grindstones, &c. Nearly all of the Machinist's Tools are new, and were bought at Worcester, Mass., last year.

The above Machinery is driven by a 12 foot Breast Wheel, nearly new, and built of Georgia Pine.

Also one of Blake's justly celebrated IRON WHEELS, put in last summer, to drive Circular Saws, &c.

Also, Dye House, Wood-shed, Storehouse, Dry-House, Blacksmith's Shop, and other out-buildings connected with said Factory and Works; together with one two-story House, used as a boarding house, with stable and other out-buildings, and about twelve acres of land, all of which are under a high state of cultivation, and well watered by the mill-stream and two of the best wells in the village.

Possession would be given within three months of the time of the sale, and the terms made easy for the purchaser.

A man competent to run the Machinery can be had at fair wages. For further particulars, enquire at this office, or of the subscriber. THOMAS L. STANTON.

North Monmouth, Jan. 26, 1857. 6tf

Saws Filed.

AS there seems to be quite a contention here in Augusta, about filing Saws, a **Challenge** of from ONE to FIFTY DOLLARS is offered to any person or persons who can file a saw in so short a time and in such a workmanlike manner as

6 STEPHEN HIGGINS.

For Coughs and Colds.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM, Skelton's Syrup, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Mr. Gardner's Balsam, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Curtis' Pulmonary Balsam, Sears' Syrup of Liverwort, Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup, Browder's Indian Turuip, Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, Fish's Lily Syrup, Homeopathic Balsam, Devine's Pitch Lozenges, Howe's Cough Candy, Mrs. Jervis' do. do., Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold by 6 J. S. MANLEY.

Blacksmiths, take Notice!

MR. O. CARR, of Mercer, is about giving up his Blacksmithing Business, and offers to sell out on very reasonable terms. There is but one other shop in the village. This makes a good opening for another Blacksmith who would like to locate in this place. Any one wishing to improve this opportunity is invited to call and see for himself.

Mercer, Jan. 26th, 1857. 6

To the Hon. H. K. BAKER, Judge of Probate for Kennebec County.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that JOSHUA LORD, late of Gardiner, in said County, deceased, in and by his last will and testament, appointed SANFORD KINGSBERY, Executor and Trustee, for certain purposes and objects specified in said will,—and the said Kingsbery having deceased before the objects thereof were accomplished, and there being no adequate provision by said testator for supplying said vacancy, they ther

The Muse.

From the London Illustrated News.

A RHYME FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

World! what a wonder is this,
Grandly and simply sublime,—
All the Atlantic abyss
Leapt in a nothing of time;
Even the steeds of the sun
Half a day panting behind
In the flat race that is run—
Won by a flash of the mind.

Lo! on the sensitive link—
It is one link, not a chain—
Man to his brother can think,
Spurning the breadth of the main;
Man to his brother can speak,
Swift as the bolt from the cloud,
And where its thunders were weak,
There his least whisper is loud.

Yea, for as Providence wills,
Now doth intelligent man
Conquer material ills,
Wrestling them down as he can;
And by one weak little coil
Under the width of the waves,
Distance and Time are his spoil,
Fettered as Caliban slaves.

Ariel!—right through the sea
We can fly swift as in air;
Puck!—forty minutes shall be
Sloth to the bow that we bear;
Here is Earth's girdle indeed,
Just a thought-circlet of fire,
Delicate Ariel freed
Sings, as she flies on a wire.

Courage, O servants of light!
For ye are safe to succeed;
Lo, ye are helping the right,
And shall be blest in your deed;
Lo, ye shall bind in one band,
Joining the nations as one,
Brethren of every land—
Blessing them under the sun.

This is Earth's pulse of high health,
Thrilling with vigor and heat;
Brotherhood, wisdom and wealth,
Throbbing in every beat;
But ye must watch in good sooth,
Lest to false fever it swerve,—
Touch it with tenderest truth,
As the world's exquisite nerve.

Let the first message across—
High-hearted Commerce give heed—
Not be of profit or loss,
But one electric indeed;
Praise to the Giver be given,
For that He hath given man skill,
Praise to the great God of Heaven,
Peace upon Earth, and Good-will.

A LAY FROM REAL LIFE.

BY TOM HOOD.

"Some are born with a wooden spoon in their mouth, and some with a golden ladle." [Goldsmith.

"Some are born with tin rings in their noses, and some with silver ones." [Silversmith.

Who ruined me ere I was born,
Sold every acre, grass or corn,
And left the next heir all forlorn?
My Grandfather.

Who said my mother was no nurse,
And physicked me and made me worse,
Till infancy became a curse?
My Grandmother.

Who left me in my seventh year,
A comfort to my mother dear,
And Mr. Pope, the overseer?
My Father.

Who let me starve to buy her gin,
Till all my bones came through my skin,
Then called me "ugly little sin?"
My Mother.

Who said my mother was a Turk,
And took me home—and made me work,
But managed half my meals to shirk?
My Aunt.

Who "of all other things," would boast
He "hated others' brats the most,"
And therefore made me feel my post?
My Uncle.

Who got in scrapes, an endless store,
And always laid them at my door,
Till many a bitter pang I bore?
My Cousin.

Who took me home when mother died,
Again with father to reside,
Black boots, clean knives, run far and wide?
My Stepmother.

Who marred my stealthy urchin joys,
And when I played, cried, "what a noise!"
Girls always hector over boys—
My Sister.

Who used to share in what was mine,
Or took it all did he incline,
'Cause I was eight and he was nine?
My Brother.

Who stroked my head, and said "Good lad,"
And gave me sixpence—"all he had,"
And at the stall my coin was bad?
My Godfather.

Who, gratis, shared my social glass,
But when misfortune came to pass
Referred me to the pump? Alas!
My Friend.

Through all this weary world, in brief,
Who ever sympathized with grief,
Or shared my joy—my sole relief?
Myself.

The Story Teller.

THE STOLEN NOTE.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

Except that he indulged too freely in the use of the intoxicating cup, John Wallace was an honest, high minded and exemplary man. His one great fault hung like a dark shadow over his many virtues. He meant well, and when he was sober he did well.

He was a hatter by trade, and by industry and thrift had acquired money sufficient to buy the house in which he lived. He had purchased it several years before, for three thousand dollars, paying one thousand down, and securing the balance by a mortgage to the seller.

The mortgage-note was almost due at the time the circumstances made me acquainted with the affairs of the family. But Wallace was ready for the day; he had saved up the money; there seemed no possibility of an accident.

I was well acquainted with Wallace, having done some little collecting, and drawn up some legal documents for him.

One day his daughter Anne came into my office in great distress, declaring that her father was ruined, and that they should be turned out of the house in which they lived.

"Perhaps not, Miss Wallace," I said, trying to console her, and give the affair, whatever it was, a brighter aspect. "What has happened?"

"My father," she replied, "had the money to pay the mortgage on the house in which we live—but it is all gone now."

"Has he lost it?"

"I don't know; I suppose so. Last week he drew out the two thousand dollars from the bank, and lent it to Mr. Bryce for ten days."

"Who is Mr. Bryce?"

"He is a broker. My father got acquainted with him through George Chandler, who boarded with us, and who is Mr. Bryce's clerk."

"Does Mr. Bryce refuse to pay it?"

"He says he has paid it."

"Well, what is the trouble, then?"

"Father says he has not paid it."

"Indeed! But the note will prove that he has not paid it. Of course you have that note?"

"No; Mr. Bryce has it."

"Then of course he has paid it."

"I suppose he has, or he could not have had the note."

"What does your father say?"

"He is positive that he never received the money. The mortgage, he says, must be paid to-morrow."

"Very singular! Was your father——"

I hesitated to use the unpleasant words, which must have grated harshly on the ear of the devoted girl.

"Mr. Bryce says my father was not just right when he paid him, though not very bad."

"I will see your father."

"He is coming here in a few moments; I thought I would see you and tell you the facts before he came."

"I do not see how Bryce could have obtained the note, unless he paid the money. Where did your father keep it?"

"He gave it to me, and I put it in the secretary in the front room."

"Who were in the room when you put it in the secretary?"

"Mr. Bryce, George Chandler, my father and myself."

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of Wallace. He looked pale and haggard, as much from the effects of anxiety as of the debauch from which he was just recovering.

"She has told you about it, I suppose," said he in a very low tone.

"She has."

I pitied him, poor fellow, for two thousand dollars was a large sum for him to accumulate in his little business. The loss of it would make the future look like a desert to him. It would be a misfortune which one must undergo to appreciate it.

"What do you think about it?" asked he, very gloomily. "I know he never paid me. I was not much in liquor at that time. I remember very well of going home as regularly as I ever did in my life. I could tell how I passed the time."

"What passed between you on that day?"

"Well, I merely stepped into his office—it was only day before yesterday—to tell him not to forget to have the money ready for me by to-morrow. He took me into his back office, and as I sat there he said he would get the money ready the next day. He then left me and went into the front office, when I heard him send George out to the bank to draw a check for two thousand dollars; so I supposed he was going to pay me then."

"What does the clerk say about it?"

"He says Mr. Bryce remarked, when he sent him, that he was going to pay me the money."

"Just so."

"And when George came in, he went to the front office again, and took the money. Then he came to me again, but did not offer to pay me the money."

"Had you the note with you?"

"No; now I remember, he said he supposed I had not the note with me, or he would pay it. He told me to come in the next day and he would have it ready—that was yesterday. When I came to look for the note it could not be found. Anne and I have hunted the house all over."

"You told Bryce so?"

"I did; he laughed and showed me the note with his signature crossed over with ink, and a hole punched through it."

"It is plain, Mr. Wallace, that he paid you the money, as he alleges, or has obtained fraudulent possession of the note, and intends to cheat you out of the amount."

"He never paid me," replied he, firmly.

"Then he has fradulently obtained the note. What sort of a person is this Chandler, who boards with you?"

"A fine young man. Bless you, *he* would not do anything of the kind."

"I am sure he would not," repeated Anne, earnestly.

"How else could Bryce obtain the note but through him?" What time does he come in at night?"

"Always at tea time. He never goes out in the evening," answered Wallace.

"But, father, he did not come home till ten o'clock the night before you went to Bryce's.—He had to stay in the office to post the books, or something of that kind."

"How did he get in?"

"He has a night key."

"I must see Chandler," I said.

"No harm in seeing him," added Mr. Wallace, "I will go for him."

In a few moments he returned with the young man. Chandler, in the conversation I had with him, manifested a very lively interest in the solution of the mystery, and professed himself ready to do anything to forward my views

"When did you return to the house on Tuesday night?" I asked him, with the intention of sounding him a little.

"About twelve."

"Twelve!" said Anne, "it was not more than ten; I heard you."

"The clock struck twelve as I turned the corner of the street," replied Chandler positively.

"I certainly heard some one in the front room at ten," added Anne, looking with astonishment at the group around her.

"We are getting at something," I remarked. "How did you get in, Mr. Chandler?"

The young man smiled as he glanced at Anne.

"On arriving at the door," he replied, "I found that I had lost my night key. At that moment a watchman happening along, I told him my situation. He knew me, and taking a ladder from an unfinished house opposite, placed it against one of the second story windows, and I entered in that way."

"Good! Now, who was it that was heard in the parlor at ten, unless it was Bryce or one of his accomplices. He must have taken the key from your pocket, Mr. Chandler, and stolen the note from the secretary. At any rate, I will charge him with the crime—let what may happen. Perhaps he will confess, when hard pushed."

Acting upon this thought, I wrote a lawyer's letter—"demand against you," &c.—which was immediately sent to Bryce. Cautioning the parties not to speak of the affair, I dismissed them.

Bryce came.

"Well, sir, what have you against me?" he asked, rather stiffly.

"A claim on the part of John Wallace, for two thousand dollars," I replied, poking over my papers, and appearing supremely indifferent.

"Paid it," said he, short as pie crust.

"Have you?" and I looked him in the eye sharply.

The rascal quailed. I saw that he was a villain.

"Nevertheless, if, within an hour, you do not pay me the two thousand dollars, and one hundred dollars for the trouble and anxiety you have caused my client, at the end of the next hour you shall be lodged in jail to answer to a criminal charge."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean what I say. Pay, or take the consequences."

It was a bold charge, and if he had looked like an honest man, I should not have dared to make it.

"I have paid the note, I tell you," said he, "I have the note in my possession."

"Where did you get it?"

"I got it, of course, when I paid the——"

"When you feloniously entered the house of John Wallace, on the night of Tuesday, February twenty, at ten o'clock, and took the said note from the secretary."

"You have no proof," stammered he, grasping a chair for support.

"That is my look-out. I have no time to waste. Will you pay, or go to jail?"

He saw that the evidence I had was too strong for his denial, and he immediately drew his check on the spot for twenty-one hundred dollars; and after begging me not to mention the affair, he sneaked off.

I cashed the check, and hastened to Wallace's house. The reader may judge with what satisfaction he received it, how rejoiced was Anne and her lover. Wallace insisted that I should take the one hundred dollars for my trouble; but I was magnanimous enough to take only twenty. Wallace kept his promise, and ever after was a temperate man. He died a few years ago, leaving a handsome property to Chandler and his wife, the marriage between him and Anne having taken place shortly after the above narrated circumstances occurred.

WHALING IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The whaling barque Truelove, Wells, arrived recently at Hull, England, after an absence of eight months and four days; and from an interesting narrative of her voyage, given by the Hull Advertiser, we copy the following passage:—

Arrived at the noted Bay of Melville, on the 1st of June, she sighted the curious piece of land called the Devil's Thumb on the following day; and on Tuesday, the 10th, she set every stitch of sail, still pressed onward, entering the above-named notorious bay, which is commonly called by the crews of the whalers "doctor's shop," or "break-up yard." On the 14th, the extreme end of the ice, and the sea named the "North Water," was very visible. Only one narrow neck of ice, still sufficiently open to allow the ships to pass through, lay before them; and only through that neck, and all their fears would be thrown to the winds. It was, says Captain Wells, unnecessary to observe that all the ships which were at this time pretty near together, were making the best of it. As the Truelove approached it, it was evident that the channel of water betwixt the two points of ice which formed the neck, was narrower; and some reasonable fears were entertained that all the ships, if any, would not get safely through. As the Truelove came to the margin there was little more than the breadth of a ship of water left betwixt the two ices. However, the prospects, if through, being exceedingly bright, seemed to stimulate the Commander of every ship to run all risk. "Win the horse or lose the saddle," became the order of the day. A little time, and the result of this effort—which must be very important to the interest of the voyage, whichever way it happened, either for or against—must be known, as the ships are already entering the narrow channel! Twelve minutes, and the three headmost ships are safe through. Fifteen minutes, and the Princess Charlotte, Capt. Deuchers, of Dundee, is the fourth ship in passing, and within 25 yards of being through, is caught in the closing grasp of the immense floes of ice; and before the quickest tongue could count ten, she is in shreds and atoms—a wreck in its dreadfullest form. Next to her, at about 20 yards distance, is the good ship Truclove, caught also in the pressure betwixt the two bodies of heavy floes. She is soon writhing as in the agonies of death! Beds, bags of clothes, provisions, &c., are on the ice with the quickest possible dispatch; whilst I stood on the ice a little distance off, and witnessed this picture of suffering humanity! However, the ship being particularly strong, and it being evident that the worst of the press was in the neighborhood of the Princess Charlotte, we entertained some hopes for the safety of our ship yet, although they seemed but very faint. Nothing availed them but to await, with no little anxiety, the result of the matter; and the ice having become somewhat more brought up, and more steady, the pumps were set on; when, to our great joy, we found there was no water in the ship. The Princess Charlotte was then visited, as she lay buried amongst the crushing mass of heavy ice, when it was found that 54 men, the master included, were upon the ice, none of whom had had time to save their clothes or other things, the loss of the ship being so exceedingly sudden that to get clear of her with their lives was all they were able to do; and what was still more distressing in this case, they had succeeded in capturing five good whales, yielding 75 imperial tuns of oil; together with the whalebone, worth not less £4,500. Capt. Wells very kindly sympathised with the men, and invited them on board his ship to refreshment, agreeing to take eight of them on board as part and parcel of his crew. On the following day, the ice near the shipwrecked vessel was blasted with gunpowder, by which means part of the clothes of the crew and other effects were got out of the lost ship; and, sad to say, they obtained a quantity of spirituous liquors from the wreck, and, being joined by the crews of some approaching vessels, drunkenness, blasphemy, and fighting took place, which rendered the scene most appalling! On the following morning, which was fine, warm and clear, the spot where the fighting and disorder took place presented a most horrible picture. One man was lying on the ice in one place, yet quite drunk, with his head and face cut, and bleeding to an extent frightful to look at; another, walking on the ice nearly naked, quite in a state of madness, with a large knife in his hand, swearing to cut the throat of any person who dared to interfere with him; whilst a third lay quite insensible, with his eyes nearly out of their sockets from the effects of what is called gouging—viz: the efforts of his opponent in fighting to turn out his eyes with his thumbs. Capt. Wells, on returning to his ship, humanely caused some of the crew of his own ship to go and carry the latter person on board of the Truelove, where he was placed under the care of the surgeon. The wreck of the Princess Charlotte continued to be attended with sad results, and she was ultimately fired, in order, if possible, to get at some of her provisions.

On the 21st of June the North Water was reached, and the Truelove pushed ahead, making good and satisfactory progress, with four others in company. On the 25th, the ship was close in with the North side of the notorious Lancaster Sound, where Sir John Franklin and his brave crew went up never to return. The ship then made her way into the sound water, met with the Emma, which had been very successful; and, she being rather short-handed, the eight extra men from the wrecked vessel were transhipped, and put on allowance of wages. During the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th, several whales were seen, and two were captured with great trouble and difficulty. On the succeeding day whales became more plentiful, and on Tuesday (the day after) four more were caught. On the 3d of July, a great number of loose whales were playing about the ship. On the 6th, whales were observed in all directions, and all hands were sent in pursuit. At 10 o'clock one was harpooned, and in due time surrendered her life a prey to her conquerors. Shortly after she was dead, the captain left the ship in a jolly-boat, and harpooned another one. This whale, he says, proved to be the most cunning and wicked of the kind that his 30 years' experience in these seas had witnessed; for, notwithstanding that up to midnight all hands were engaged in endeavoring to kill the whale, she appeared to be very little worse for all they had been able to do to her, there being five harpoons already in her. All hands were kept at work, endeavoring to kill this monster of the deep; but not until 6 o'clock on the following evening were they able to take away her life, and that only after having fired three rockets into her and lances innumerable. She was recorded as being a "devil of her kind;" for it was not until midnight that she was got to the ship, after engaging the crew and captain 20 hours. Another pleasing whale capture took place in succession; and the cooper and the rest of the hands were kept busily employed in making off the blubber, and carrying out the necessary operations to meet the present requiremeuts. The smell of the blubber attracted a solitary bear, which walked right up to the side of the ship, when a loaded rifle put him beyond further trouble.

From the Rural Intelligencer.

AUGUSTA "LONG TIME AGO."

Thirty years in the life of an individual is a long time. In the lapse of ages it is a short time. To the young, gazing into the future, it seems long. To the old, reviewing the past, it seems short. When memory reverts only to the prominent events which have occurred, scattered along at distant intervals, it seems narrowed down to a point. When it calls up the incidents of the years, months and days, as they have transpired, and spread out the canvas upon which is sketched the panorama of all we have seen, known, enjoyed and suffered, for thirty years—the changes which have been wrought, the multitudes who have passed away, and the other multitudes who have arisen to take their places—the point becomes indefinitely enlarged, covering a space whose magnitude we scarcely realize.

It is with this last view of thirty years that I purpose to speak of Augusta "Long Time Ago." Thirty years since, I became a resident of the "village" of Augusta. Here I resided for five years. A quarter of a century ago I left, and have been here only occasionally, and at long intervals, since. Business at length called me back, and I have spent the last week in the "city," not in the "village" of Augusta.

As I have passed along the streets, and entered the places of business, sought almost in vain for "old familiar faces," seen the improvements which have been made and the changes which have been wrought, I have realized, that however little my hands may have accomplished, the busy fingers of time have wrought a great work.

Thirty years ago, Water, State, Bridge and Winthrop streets, on the west side of the river, and the "up" and "down river" and the "Belfast roads" on the east side, were the only thoroughfares of travel in the village. Upon Water street were some twelve or fifteen stores, and perhaps as many mechanics' shops.

Of these the only business "signs" I see remaining, are "E. Fuller," "John Means," "R. Williams," "Frederic Wingate," and "John Potter." The well-remembered signs, "William Dewey," "Eveleth & Hartwell," "W. F. Hallett & Co.," "White & Williams," "Wm. T. Lambard," "T. W. Smith," "B. Nason," "Chandler & Nason," "B. Davis," "Vose & Bridge," "E.T. Bridge," "Wms. Emmons," "James Bridge," "N. Partridge," "Harlow Spaulding," "G. C. Child," "Chas. Williams," "B. Swan," are all gone, and many of these honored names are known no more on the earth. The five landlords who then entertained strangers and travelers, Theophilus Hamlen, Esq., at the Kennebec House, Thos: Nickerson, Esq., at the Cushnoc House, O. B. Palmer, Esq., at the Mansion House, Levi Rogers, Esq., and James Snow, Esq., have all gone to that entertainment which awaits the wayfaring and weary pilgrims of earth.

There were at that time ten houses on Bridge street, some sixteen on State street, and about ten on Winthrop street. All the space between Bridge and Winthrop streets, and from State street down to the buildings on Water street, was an unoccupied common, excepting the land occupied by the Jail, Congregational Church, and some four or five private dwellings.

West of State street there were very few buildings, excepting those on Winthrop and Bridge streets. Capitol Hill and the space around as far north as the Augusta House, was entirely unoccupied. Nearly all the buildings north of Bridge street, excepting a few upon Water street, have been built since that time. The brick block facing on Market Square was then standing, as was also "Arch Row," containing six stores. These were the principal brick buildings in town.

In 1827 the Unitarian Church on the east side of the river was built, and that and the Congregational were the only Churches in town. The Methodists worshiped in the old Town Hall.—These, then, were the only worshiping congregations in the village.

Of school houses there were two on the west side—one near where the Augusta House now stands, and another upon the sand bank at the north end of the village; both dilapidated concerns, more properly houses of correction, than school houses. On the east side was an old wooden prison for children, which a boy who was called foolish had the wisdom to burn. It went off one evening about sunset in a blaze of glory, much to the relief of children, and regretted by no one.

The Kennebec Journal, published by Eaton & Severance, was the village newspaper,—the only one we had, and which was to the writer of this a weekly feast of good things, fresh from the head and heart of one of the worthy and the good. The lamented Severance lies in a peaceful and honored grave, whilst Mr. Eaton "still lives," a veteran of the press. Many is the time that I have seen him at work at his hand press, with his sinewy arm, working off the Journal as I suppose at the rate of sixty impressions an hour. I saw him, on Saturday evening last, working off his Maine Farmer on a power press driven by steam at the rate of one thousand per hour.

We had in those days but one fire engine, made somewhat after the form, and about as large as a common wash tub, with a squirt gun in the middle. I was one of the immortal sixteen who had the charge of the tub, and we were excused from "training." And this reminds me of the glorious "muster" we had "long time ago," on Hinkley's Plains.

There were in Augusta a company of Light Infantry and two companies of "String Beaners." Before I was elected tub tender, I fought, bled and —— in Captain Snell's company of "String Beans." Of course I was a brave soldier.

I should be happy if I could daguerreotype for the amusement of my young readers, the old hay-scale as it stood on the south side of Winthrop street. It was a sort of gallows made of large timber, raised high in air, having a cap over the top, with a huge steelyard beam, by which the whole load was hoisted from the ground, and its weight ascertained. It and the tub belonged to the same dispensation.

The "Lazy Pole" is one of the institutions of Augusta, which has survived the wreck of many of its cotemporaries. It was originally erected on the East side of Market Square, to prevent passengers from falling over the bank into the river. It soon became, however, a place of resort in pleasant weather for loafers,—persons too lazy to stand without something on which to lean,—persons a little too drunk to stand alone, and not quite drunk enough to lie in the gutter. For all such people, the "Lazy Pole" has, for a long time been a near and dear friend. Politicians have also found the "Lazy Pole" a very convenient institution.

In sight of the "Lazy Pole," and on the opposite side of the river was the distillery, the place where they made liquid fire, and from whence issued the streams which made glad the occupants of the "Lazy Pole." Its ever rising smoke was a cloud by day, and its liquid flame was a pillow of fire by night, conducting thousands and tens of thousands, not to a Canaan of rest, but to a land of woe and despair.

The first Temperance Society in Augusta, was organised in 1828. Its pledge was:—"We agree not to use ardent spirits ourselves, nor furnish it to others *gratuitously*." Its members numbered about a baker's dozen. A gentleman who was *selling* it very extensively was one of the Vice-Presidents. At the second or third meeting, a motion was made to strike out the word "gratuitously," so as to prohibit its members *selling* as well as giving it away. The question was argued very earnestly, if not ably. Our Vice-President said he should be compelled to withdraw if the motion prevailed. A clergyman thought we were "going too fast," that we should lose some *valuable* members if we adopted this amendment. R. H. Vose, Esq., replied that we could dispense with the services of all such "valuable" members; that there were ten ready to take the place of each one that should leave for that cause, who were quite as valuable members, although they might not have quite as much money. The motion prevailed. Subsequently, there was another loss of "valuable" members, because wine was embraced in the pledge.

Thirty years ago there stood about twenty rods below the bridge, on the east bank of the river the old Block-House which belonged to fort "Western" of ante-Revolutionary memory.—Fort Western was built in 1757, by a military force, sent here by Massachusetts under Gov. Shirley, to protect the settlers against the French and Indians. The barracks, now remaining, converted into a dwelling house, were built as was the block house of large square pine timber.—The block house was about twenty feet square at the base, and two stories high, the upper story projecting over the lower on all the sides. It was pierced with loop holes for musketry. This relic of the fort, was suffered, through neglect, to go to decay, although a little care would have preserved it for a long time to come.

The first Lyceum in Augusta, was organized at the old Court House, and was merely a debating club. It was usually attended by some one hundred persons. Occasionally we had lectures by some of our citizens; the idea of sending abroad for a "lion," at an expense of from 50 to 200 dollars, had not then occurred. I recollect a lecture by Wm. Dewey, Esq., on the Mechanic Arts; another by Geo. Crosby, Esq., on Demonology and Witchcraft; another by Dr. Holman of Gardiner, on Sympathy; and another by Wm. K. Weston, quite as good and useful as the far brought and dear bought lectures of these days.

Thirty years ago, the materials of which the noble brick buildings on Water street, the U. S. Arsenal, the Insane Hospital, the State House and Court House, all of granite, are built were slumbering in their native quarries and clay beds. None of these noble edifices had even then been projected. The shrine to which politicians and office seekers make their annual pilgrimage was in another city. Wrecked minds and dethroned reason had no other home here than the felon's cell. The implements of war had no store house, and the ministers of justice held their sittings in an unpretending wooden building which has since been made a part of "Concert Hall."

The Kennebec flowed on to its old ocean home, unchecked by the Dam which now creates a motive power for thousands of wheels and spindles. The "iron horse" which daily comes snorting into the city, had not then been created, nor had lightning been made the car upon which intelligence comes rushing over the wires, an achievement in science which thirty years ago would have been deemed as impossible as the raising of the dead.

But my article is getting long and I fear prosy. I have only space to add, that death has been busy in all these thirty years, in removing the loved and the good to the silent city of the dead, and when thirty more years shall have come and gone, the most of those who to-day walk these streets, whose voices cheer these dwellings, and whose names resound among the living, will have passed to that same city and their places here will be filled with another throng, who will know nothing of Augusta as it was "long time ago."

D. S.

Augusta, Jan. 12, 1857.

HUNTING ADVENTURES IN AFRICA.

We make the following extract from Anderson's "Lake Ngami," a book of great entertainment to those fond of reading works of travel and danger:

One fine moonlight night, when snugly ensconced in my "skarm," and contemplating the strange but picturesque scene before me, my reverie was interrupted by the inharmonious grunting of a black rhinoceros. He was evidently in bad humor, for as he emerged from among the trees into more open ground, I observed him madly charging anything and everything that he encountered, such as bushes, stones, &c. Even the whitened skulls and skeletons of his own species, lying scattered about on the ground, were attacked with inconceivable fury. I was much amused at his eccentric pastime; but owing to the openness of the ground, and the quantity of limestone thereabout, which made objects more distinct, he was not easy of approach. However, after divesting myself of my shoes, and all the more conspicuous parts of my dress, I managed to crawl—pushing my gun before me—to within a short distance of the snorting beast. As he was advancing in a direct line toward me, I did not like to fire, because one has little chance of killing the rhinoceros when in that position. Having approached to within a few feet of me his attention was attracted, and suddenly uttering one of those strange "blowing" noises so peculiar to the beast when alarmed or enraged, he prepared to treat me in a similar manner to the stones and skulls he had just so unceremoniously tossed about. Not a moment was to be lost: and in self-defence I fired at his head. I shall never forget the confusion of the animal on receiving the contents of my gun. Springing nearly perpendicularly into the air, and to the height of many feet, he came down with a thump that seemed to make the earth tremble; then plunging violently forward (in doing which he almost trampled on me,) he ran round and round the spot for fully five minutes, enveloping every object in a cloud of dust. At last he dashed into the wood and was hidden from view. Not finding blood on his track, I had no reason to suppose he was much hurt. My notion is, that the bullet struck his horn, partially stunning him with its jarring violence. Had my gun missed fire when he charged, it is more than probable I should have been impaled.

Again: having on a certain night stalked to within a few paces of a huge white rhinoceros (a female as it proved,) I put a ball in her shoulder, but it nearly cost me dear; for guided by the flash of the gun, she rushed upon me with such fury that I had only time to throw myself on my back, in which position I remained motionless.—This saved my life; for not observing me, she came to a sudden halt just as her feet were about to crush my body. She was so near to me that I felt the saliva from her mouth trickle on my face! I was in an agony of suspense, though happily only for a moment; for, having impatiently sniffed the air, she wheeled about and made off at her utmost speed. I then saw for the first time that her calf was in company, and at once recognized the pair as old acquaintances, and as specially vicious animals.

On another occasion, when the night was very dark, I crept to within a short distance of seven bull elephants, and was endeavoring to pick out the largest, when I was startled by a peculiar rumbling noise close behind me. Springing to my feet, I perceived, to my surprise and alarm, a semi-circle of female elephants, with their calves, bearing down upon me. My position was critical, being between two fires, so to say, and I had no other choice than either to plunge into the pool, which could only be crossed by swimming in the face of the male elephants, or to break through the ranks of the females. I adopted the latter alternative, but first fired at the nearest of the seven bulls; and then, and without a moment's delay, I rushed on the more open rank of the female phalanx, uttering at the time loud shouts. My cries caused a momentary panic among the animals, of which I took advantage and slipped out between them, discharging my second barrel into the shoulder of the nearest as I passed her. No sooner, however, had I effected my escape, than the whole herd made a simultaneous rush at me, and trumpeted so shrilly as to cause every man at the camp, as I learned afterwards, to start out of his sleep. Fortunately, the darkness prevented the beasts from following me; and the jungle being close by, I was soon in safety. In my precipitate flight, however, I severely lacerated my feet, for when stalking the elephants, I had taken off my shoes, that I might the better steal upon them.

When, after a while, I ventured out of my place of concealment, I found everything quiet; only one solitary elephant remained. Having approached within a short distance, I could distinctly see him laving water on to his sides with his trunk. I immediately suspected he belonged to the troop of seven bulls, and was the one that I had fired at. Seating myself right across his path, I quietly watched his proceedings. After a time I saw him, as I thought, moving off in an opposite direction; but I was mistaken, for in another instant his towering form loomed above me. It was too late to get out of his way; so quickly raising myself on one knee, I took a steady aim at his fore leg. On receiving the ball he uttered the most plaintive cries, and rushing past me, soon disappeared in the neighboring forest. The next afternoon he was discovered dead within rifle shot of the water. It had been a very successful night, for a fine female elephant had also fallen to my other shot.

PARSONS & CO.'S
RAT EXTERMINATOR
WILL CLEAR YOUR PREMISES OF
RATS AND MICE.

HAVING given Parsons & Co.'s Rat Exterminator a fair trial, I have no hesitation to recommend the same as effectual for Rats, Roaches, &c., and used without the slightest inconvenience to any one. J. B. ADAMS, Adams House.
Boston, Nov. 19, 1851.

That it effectually rids you of Rats and Mice, we have the testimony of—

Hon. John W. Weeks,	Lancaster, N. H.
Hon. Jarod Williams,	" "
J. B. Robbins, Adams House,	Boston, Mass.
W. E. Russell, Pavilion Hotel,	" "
Wheelock & Long, Quincy House,	" "
J. W. Sargent, & Co., Merrimac House,	" "
D. D. Howard, Irving House,	New York City.

And of more than one hundred who have used it with perfect satisfaction in their stores, houses, &c.
C. W. ATWELL, Deering's Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine. Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 3tf

550,000 ACRES SELECTED
PINE AND FARMING LAND
IN MICHIGAN,
The Saint Mary's Falls
SHIP CANAL COMPANY
OFFER FOR SALE.

THESE LANDS, which are principally situated in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, on and in the vicinity of the large streams and rivers, easy of access, and selected under more favorable circumstances than
ANY OTHER WESTERN LANDS
were chosen with particular reference to their location on the streams and the quantity and quality of the pine timber. On this account, for LUMBERING PURPOSES, they are very desirable and valuable. The streams are large and capable of floating logs at all seasons of the year, with harbors at their mouths, on the Lake. At many of these points settlements and extensive lumber operations are formed and conducted with uniform success, proving already the most profitable lumber operations in the Union, and having access, by means of Lake navigation, to
Chicago, Detroit,
and the other great Lumber Markets of the country.
Tracts of from 40 to 40,000 acres will be found at convenient points, affording opportunities for either a small or the most extensive lumbering operations.
A large portion of these lands are among the *Best Farming Lands of the West*, and as they contain enough of the FINEST PINE TIMBER to more than pay for the land, fencing, moderate buildings, and other improvements, offer superior inducements to farmers seeking a western home.
THE CLIMATE IS MILD AND EQUABLE,
and soil and climate both suited to all the grains, fruits and produce raised in the most favored portions of the West.
Companies of 10, 15 or 20 persons, with their families, will find this location just suited to the formation of a settlement, with good water power, and convenient access to neighboring settlements.
TERMS:—One-fifth will be required at the date of sale, and the balance in one, two, three and four years with interest at six per cent. per annum.
The Company have full and complete descriptions of each tract of their lands, from actual exploration by different parties, with accurate maps of each township, according to government surveys. These may be seen at the Land Office of the Company in Detroit, Michigan.
Copies of Maps, field notes, and other information concerning the lands will be furnished, without charge, to those wishing to purchase.
Large Maps of the State, showing the lands of the Company, will be found at public places in most of the principal towns in the Eastern and Northwestern States. Address,
GEORGE B. FROST, Land Agent.
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Comp'y, }
Land Office, Detroit, Nov. 1, '56. } *6m1

Ground Plaster for Sale,
AT the Mill formerly occupied by F. & B. C. PAINE, near the Depot in Winslow. I have 140 tons extra quality Windsor Blue Plaster, mostly ground, and in first rate order. For sale by weight or measure, at a reasonable price for ready pay.
Winslow, Dec. 1, 1856. 50tf B. C PAINE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in South Wayne, being two miles from Wayne Village, and four from Winthrop Depot, containing 100 acres of land, of excellent soil, conveniently divided into tillage, mowing, and pasturage, has upon it a good orchard and wood lot, and is well watered. Terms reasonable, possession given immediately.
Wayne, Sept. 10, 1856. 39tf CHAS. BOWLES.

Augusta Flour and Grist Mill.
THE subscriber is manufacturing a nice article of Family Flour from Western wheat. For sale at the Mills, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, put up in bags of 1-4 and 1-8 bbls. Custom Grinding done in the best manner. Wheat, corn, and rye meal constantly on hand, and for sale at as low prices as can be found in the city. Shorts, middlings, and all kinds of Feed for sale. Also Ground Plaster constantly on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of grain at this mill. 46 JOHN SCOLES.

Bridge's Grist Mill.
THE subscriber has lately added to this Mill a new run of first rate BURR STONES, and a first class BOLT, and is now prepared to manufacture Flour in the best manner; also a new Bolt for the manufacture of barley and other grain into flour; also a new and improved Corn Cracker. The Mill will be under the care of an experienced and faithful Miller, who will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.
Cash paid for Corn and other grain at this mill.
Augusta, May, 1856. 38 RUSSELL EATON.

Use Howe's Cough Candy.
WE speak from experience when we say it is alone *the* Cough Candy. So pleasant that children cry for it; so efficacious that all are benefitted by it. Nothing in its medical properties that can injure the most helpless infant. Warranted purely vegetable, and guarantied to relieve Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness in five minutes. Price 5, 10, and 20 cents per package. Sold by JAS. S. MANLEY, West End Kennebec Bridge. 52

CORDAGE.—A large assortment of Manilla and Hemp, for sale either by the coil or cut, by JOHN McARTHUR.

CANADIAN CAMPHOR CREAM,—an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands. Sold for 12 cents a box, by
44 J. S. MANLEY.

Sparkling Gelatine.
COX'S GELATINE, stronger than Isinglass at only one-third the price; for convenience, strength, purity and cheapness, stands unrivalled for making Rich Crystaline Jelly. For sale by
49 C. F. POTTER.

OAK TOOTH WASH, for the removal of a disagreeable tastes and impurities from the mouth, and for promoting a healthy state of the gums. Prepared by Theodore Metcalf, Boston. Sold by EBEN FULLER, Augusta. 52

CREAM TARTAR.—Pure Cream Tartar, for sale by
49 C. F. POTTER.

Store and Rooms to Let.
STORE No. 1, in WILLIAMS' BRICK BLOCK, foot of Court street, recently occupied by E. G. BROWN. An excellent stand for a Grocery and Provision Store, which is much needed at the south end of Water street. Will be rented low to a good tenant.
Also, the second Loft and Attic over same store, 50 by 20 ft., well lighted, and a good entrance from Water street.
Also, the pleasant Front Office in the first Loft of SMITH BLOCK, over store occupied by Messrs. HEDGE & BARTLETT. Apply to ARNO A. BITTUES.
Augusta, Dec. 23. 1

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
SPRINGFIELD, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the south appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 5d Jan., 1856. "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs, less than one-half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor